Weather
Hazy but rather fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.1 and the minimum 45.3 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 65.3 and 54.0

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KIAOCHOW'S FUTURE WILL BE DECIDED IN PEACE TREATY

Is Not Disclosed, However, What Action Conference Has Taken

QUESTION RAISED

President Hsu Is Asked If China Is Yielding To Japan At Paris

BIG FOUR MEETS

Proposal To Give Enemy Advance Details Of Treaty Raised

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 17.—The draft of the treaty with Germany is assuming more and more the form of a complete treaty. For example, it will include provisions for the future regime of Kiaochow and Spitzbergen. Indeed, it is desired to liquidate the rights secured by Germany all over the world by treaties concluded by her in the past.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 23.—The Diplomatic Committee yesterday interviewed the the President regarding the report that China is giving way to Japan at the Peace Conference in Paris.

President Hsu Shih-chang replied that Liu Cheng-hsiang has telegraphed that Sino-Japanese questions have not been brought before the Conference, but that does not mean that they would not come up in the future. The Chinese Government had clearly stated its policy towards the Conference and also towards the discussion of Sino-Japanese questions there and that policy has not altered.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 19.—The Echo de Paris states that in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the peace preliminaries certain military and naval arrangements will immediately come into force. A complete plan has been worked out by the Allies' naval authorities.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, April 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Council of Four is considering economic questions and particularly the possibility of letting Germany have certain details in advance of the peace treaty of the respects in which the blockade can be lifted. Prospects are good for favorable action. The Council members also are considering a plan for the conservation of coal. Belgium has been asked to name delegates for an economic commission.

The committee on credentials has held its first meeting and elected M. Jules Cambon president. Many credentials were found inadequate and not showing which delegates were entitled to vote.

Report On Reparation

The final report on reparation, reduced to writing after weeks of negotiating, shows that 100,000,000,000 marks is the amount Germany must pay to the Allied and Associated Governments for loss and damage caused in the war, plus another billion to be determined by a special commission on which Germany will be represented. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts, the first 20,000,000,000 within two years, the second 40,000,000,000 during the thirty years beginning 1921 and the third 40,000,000,000 when the Commission shall determine it shall be done.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 17.—The Allies have decided against the Nansen scheme for reprovisioning Russia, holding that the result would only be to consolidate the present Bolshevik Government.

Shows Size Of Task

Paris, April 18.—The following figures show the tremendous work of drawing up the Treaty of Peace. There are between 800 and 1,000 clauses and the complete text will

(Continued on Page 6)

End Of Delays In Cables Across Pacific In Sight, Officer Of Company Says

Removal Of Restrictions, Including Censorship, And Installation Of New Equipment Will Soon Relieve Congestion

An explanation of the cable situation on the Pacific has been received from the Commercial Pacific Cable Company's New York office by THE CHINA PRESS in the form of a statement by Mr. George Clapperton, traffic manager of the company. Mr. Clapperton says that the present cable congestion is entirely due to the war and that after peace is declared the company will again be fully able to take care of the traffic. The statement follows in full:

On February 8 THE CHINA PRESS published an American wireless despatch reflecting on the working of the Commercial Pacific Cable and from which a possible impression may be gained that there is a loss of from one hundred to one hundred and sixty-five letters per minute in speed. The speed of the whole system is limited by the speed of the long section between Guam and Midway. The theoretical speed of this length is one hundred and twenty-five letters per minute. To obtain this result the section must be worked alone and not in combination with other sections, local working as opposed to through working. It is the difference between local freights which have to be trans-shipped at several ports of call and through freights from origin to destination. The results either in speed or accuracy would not be comparable with the somewhat slower method of through working from Guam direct to San Francisco through automatic relays.

Gives Effects Of War

Prior to the opening of the war and the establishment of censorship regulations the Commercial Pacific Cable was amply able to take care of the traffic of that period. Since the war conditions have not only greatly increased the amount of traffic, but have also prevented our obtaining improved methods of cable translation previously available.

The prime need of Pacific cable stations is relays. The last of the Bruce Relays ordered in 1917 have only just been delivered. They have not yet reached their stations. Heurtley's magnifiers have not been obtained since 1914.

Mr. Bruce, the inventor of the Bruce Relay, came to us at the end of 1913. He developed his relay by experiments on our cables. As soon as his relay was made of practical use, which was not until November, 1917, arrangements were made for its installation between Guam and San Francisco.

Importance Of Relays

The equipment of isolated stations with relaying apparatus has recently been justified in dramatic fashion. All over the world cable staffs have been depleted by the influenza epidemic. Fortunately Midway was not affected but without an efficient relay the Commercial Pacific cables would have been out of business if the epidemic had reached that island. The epidemic struck other islands in the Pacific.

The installation of magnifiers would increase the speed of the sections of the Pacific cable but owing to losses which cannot be prevented in section working the increase in the output of the line from end to

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First Picture Of Princess Patricia's Marriage To Commander Ramsay

WEDDING OF PRINCESS PATRICIA. ©INTER.

AMERICAN INCOME TAX BLANKS, LONG DELAYED, ARE HERE

Residents Contend That Law Is Unfair, Due To Exchange

RETURNS OVERDUE

Consular Affidavits Are Needed When Forms Are Fowarded

RATES INCREASED

Exemptions, However, Still $2,000 For Married And $1,000 Single Persons

The annual epidemic of frenzied figuring is about to strike the local American community. The long anticipated income tax return blanks have arrived.

The return forms may be had at the Shipping Office of the American Consulate, where officials are preparing to withstand a bombardment of queries compared with which last year's shower of inquiries will seem about as taxing as the interrogational pause at a rubber company meeting.

The income tax law for 1918 affects the same scale of incomes as for 1917, but affects them in different degree. The tax on last year's incomes is 6 percent, whereas it was 2 percent for 1917, with the same amounts allowed exemption. As a result of the exceedingly high rate of exchange during 1918—an average of which is taken in figuring incomes here—the taxpayer whose income is on a silver basis is hard hit and if present sentiment is any indication a protest will go to the U. S. Treasury Department regarding what is considered to be a manifestly unfair assessment.

Exemptions Are Unchanged

Exempt from reckoning for the individual income tax are G. $1,000 incomes for unmarried and G. $2,000 incomes for married men, with G. $200 for each dependent. Dividends from business already taxed and interest on U. S. Government and War Finance Corporation bonds are also exempt.

Upon the remaining income the normal tax for an American citizen is 6 percent on the first G. $4,000 and 12 percent on all above that amount. Surtaxes run from 1 percent on incomes from G. $5,000 to G.$6,000 up to 65 percent on all incomes above G. $1,000,000.

Two forms are issued for the filing of returns, one affecting all net incomes not exceeding G. $5,000 and one all net incomes exceeding that figure, the second involving much greater detail owing to the surtax and excess profits taxes. The Treasury Department's allotment of the latter forms for Shanghai numbered only eleven. The Consulate Shipping Office, however, managed to dig up some of last year's blanks, which may be made to serve, and these together with some extra copies received from private source by the Consul-General, make it possible to announce to receivers of larger incomes that their forms are on hand. The blanks this year are of somewhat different form than for 1917 and include a "working sheet" which serves to instruct the filer and may be retained by him.

Time Limit Passed

The law requires the filing of the returns not later than March 15, under heavy penalty, but, according to word received at the Consulate some weeks ago, though the Treasury Department contemplated no extension of the time for filing, no penalty will attach to American citizens abroad for any delinquency due to their inability to obtain return blanks, provided the delinquency is proved by an explanatory statement attached to the return. This matter may be handled in the same way as last year, by a statement, or affidavit, certified to at the Consulate Shipping Office without charge.

As regards those citizens who received return blanks from the Internal Revenue Collectors of their home districts, but who have been waiting for the announcement of the exchange rate, no instructions are given out, but it is presumed that

British Flier Falls Into Sea Starting On Atlantic Flight

Major Wood And His Aeroplane Rescued In Irish Channel After Start From Kent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—Major J. C. Wood, piloting a Short Bros. biplane, left Eastchurch, in Kent, this afternoon in ideal weather. He is flying to Limerick, this being the first stage of his attempt to fly the Atlantic.

London, April 19, 7:50 a.m.—Nothing has been heard of Major Wood since he left Eastchurch, in the Isle of Sheppy, up to 6 o'clock this morning.

Noon.—It is reported that Major Wood dropped into the Irish Channel off Anglesea and was picked up unharmed by a British destroyer. The weather was very foggy.

8:10 p.m.—It is confirmed that Major Wood dropped into the sea, clear of the rocks, three miles from Holyhead. The destroyer Paisley rescued the flier. No explanation has has been received of the failure. Another vessel is towing in the aeroplane.

Message From Flier

London, April 20, 10:20 a.m.—Major Wood has telegraphed from Holyhead that he dropped to the sea twelve miles out. His machine was not damaged and he is still a competitor for the flight across the Atlantic and hopes to start in May.

Wyllie, his navigator, describing the flight, says that they were flying against the wind through many patches of fog. The engine broke down without warning at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 18th and a descent became inevitable. Both sat of the huge patrol tank and lit cigarettes.

Half an hour later two row boats came out from the shore and rescued the aviators, who returned in a motor boat and took the aeroplane in tow. The attempt was abandoned and the machine was lashed alongside a destroyer till the morning, when it was brought to Holyhead.

Weather Still Delays Start In Newfoundland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. John's, Newfoundland, April 17.—The storm being over, fine weather may possibly tempt the airmen to start on their flight across the Atlantic this afternoon.

St. John's, Newfoundland, April 17.—The weather still continues totally unsuitable for the Trans-Atlantic flight. High winds and snow squalls continue.

Both the Sopwith and Martinsyde aeroplanes are ready to start as soon as the weather improves, but the delay is likely to last until the 18th as reports indicate that similar conditions exist in mid-Atlantic.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, April 19.—The weather is improving, but reports from mid-Ocean say an unsettled condition continues. The airmen, however, will start early tomorrow if there is any improvement.

Lettish Government Reported Overthrown By German Landwehr

Systematic Annihilation of Bourgeoisie At Riga Is Told In Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 17.—A message from Libau states that the Baltic-German Landwehr have overthrown the provisional Lett Government by surprising and disarming the Lett reserve troops. Libau has been converted into an armed camp. The leader of the movement is a Courland Baron named Manteuffel. The Germans falsely allege that the British are supporting the movement.

The Premier of the Lettland is safe at Libau and is collaborating with the British Mission.

British warships are lying in the inner harbor at Libau.

Report Frightful Conditions

Stockholm, April 17.—A message from Libau says that terrible news has been received from Riga indicating that a speedy and systematic annihilation of all the Bourgeoisie there is occurring. Seventy thousand of them, including women and children, have been placed on an island in the river without food or money.

French Trains Collide; Soldiers Lose Lives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 18.—Two troop-trains, one carrying French and the other American troops, came into collison yesterday. Twenty men were killed and 45 injured.

ALL CRIMEA IS HELD BY BOLSHEVIK FORCES

Sebastopol Occupied Without Resistance; Allies Leaving, But Lack Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 18.—Le Matin states that the Bolshevists entirely hold the Crimea. By agreement with the Allies they entered Sebastopol without resistance. Negotiations are in progress. The Bolsheviki declare they are warring only against the Russian Volunteer Forces. No firing or bloodshed has occurred. The evacuation of Sebastopol is being carried out with all haste but the Allies unfortunately lack ships, most of them being at Salonika laden with stores evacuated from Odessa.

Enforcement Of Opium Convention Is Urged By British At Paris

Proposal To Carry Out Plans To End Drug Traffic Heard At Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Jameson, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the British Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference had submitted a proposal that all the Powers represented at the Peace Conference should combine to take steps to enforce the Opium Convention of 1912 and that the terms of peace should provide for imposing on enemy states the obligation of speedily ratifying that convention and enacting the necessary legislation. The British delegates further suggested that the League of Nations should be entrusted with the duty of supervising and carrying out the terms of the convention and the traffic in opium and other noxious drugs.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY SENTENCED IN SEOUL

Mission School Head Gets 6 Months' Hard Labor On Charge Of Harboring Koreans

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Seoul, April 22.—Mr. Mowry, an American missionary, has been sentenced to six months' hard labor. Mr. Mowry has appealed against the sentence and has been liberated on bail, the services of a noted Japanese lawyer have been secured for the appeal.

Report Of Trial

Peking, April 21.—A despatch from Seoul, dated April 17, states that the Rev. E. M. Mowry, head of the Pyeng Yang Academy, was tried on April 15 on the charge of sheltering Korean lawbreakers. Japanese pastors, some Koreans and a few foreigners were present at the trial. Evidence was taken, and the Procurator stated that the accused was fully aware that the schoolboys that were found in his house were leaders of the demonstration in Pyeng Yang on March 1.

Denies Charges

Mr. Mowry denied the allegation that he had concealed them in his house with the intention of helping them to continue their course of action. He had admitted them simply out of sympathy for the young men, who were students in his school.

The Procurator stated in his address that Mr. Mowry had committed the crime of harboring offenders and asked that he be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for six months.

Must Stay On Rhine, Marshal Foch Declares

'That Is The Only Safety For France And England,' Is View He Holds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 17.—Marshal Foch, interviewed by a representative of the Daily Mail, stated:

"Our peace must be a peace of the victors, not of the vanquished. Having reached the Rhine we must stay there; that is the only safety for France and England."

Council Defends Decision On Brigade Reorganisation

Says Withdrawal Of Volunteers Will Not Leave Settlement Without Adequate Protection

Expressing confidence in the ability of the Fire Brigade to continue effective protection of the Settlement upon the withdrawal of the volunteer members at the end of this month, the Municipal Council, in a letter addressed to the secretary of the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association and published in today's Municipal Gazette, states that there is no ground for apprehension that the department is to be less efficient.

The Council points out that for some time past, more particularly during the day, the brunt of fire extinction service in the Settlement has been borne by the permanent men. The Brigade personnel included five Europears and 142 Chinese available for duty, it says, and also announces the intention of augmenting the foreign strength by the engagement of six experienced firemen.

Regret is expressed that the volunteers refused to accept the plan for a volunteer section at Hongkew and praise given for the "excellent service given freely and fully by the volunteer firemen."

Correspondence Published

The entire correspondence between the Council and Mr. J. W. Stavers, senior foreman representing the Volunteers, and the Council and the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association is published in today's Gazette.

The correspondence shows that changes in the organisation of the fire department were contemplated nine months ago. On February 8, the Council asked the volunteer members of the Brigade to submit suggestions for reorganising the department. Sixteen days later Mr. Stavers wrote a letter to the Council protesting against the ignoring of volunteer service in the annual report of Chief Officer M. W. Pett, terming the ommission, "a deliberate insult and an attempt to mislead the Council and ratepayers."

In the report Mr. Pett accounted for the decrease in percentage of fire waste by the motorisation of the Brigade and the increased efficiency of the paid staff.

"Inquiry into this question would demonstrate that the Volunteer Brigade is mainly responsible for extinction of fires occurring in the Settlement," asserts Mr. Stavers in his letter to the Council.

Immediate Alterations Demanded

No desire to make suggestions for the permanent reorganisation of the Brigade is expressed by Mr. Stavers on behalf of the volunteers in a letter dated February 26, 19 days after the Council requested recommendations. The letter continues:

"Moreover, as appears from the Chief Officer's report for 1918, the services of the volunteer members are quite superfluous and totally unappreciated. Such being the case, we should be glad to be relieved of our duties at the Council's earliest convenience. If this is not feasible, we shall be pleased to carry on until such time as the Council can make other adequate arrangements. In the latter case we would request the Council to hold an inquiry into our present status, with a view to making certain alterations which we consider essential to even a temporary modus operandi of the Brigade.

"I should like to add that this reply has the unanimous approval of a full meeting of the Volunteer Brigade."

Council Assumes Blame

Responsibility for the fact that no tribute to the services of the volunteers appears in the Chief Officer's report was accepted by the Council, as gleaned from a letter replying to the resignations.

In accepting the responsibility the Council wrote:

"As presented to the Council his

(Continued on Page 6)

TURK ANTI-WAR PACT DISCLOSED AT TRIAL

Court-Martial Resulting From Armenian Atrocities Brings Striking Revelation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Constantinople, April 17.—Striking revelations in conpection with Turkey's entry in the war transpired at the trial by court-martial of officials implicated in the Armenian atrocities.

The accused, Yussuf Riza, admitted that Enver Pasha prior to Turkey's entry into the war, signed a convention with Georgia for operations in the Caucasus which would cut off the lines of retreat of the Russian forces. This convention was the reason for the extensive concessions made by Turkey and Germany to Georgia at Brest-Litovsk.

Turkey always asserted that she had not intended to depart from her neutrality but war was imposed owing to the unfortunate encounter with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK BUYS SASSOON PROPERTY

Purchase Of Valuable Site On Bund For Million Taels Is Reported

The valuable lot of property on The Bund between the German Club and Yangtsze Insurance building, now occupied by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, Ltd., and the P. and O. Steamship Company, is reported sold to the Yokohama Specie Bank. The property is expected to pass from the present owners, Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, either today or tomorrow. The reported purchase price is Tls. 1,000,000.

No confirmation of the deal was possible yesterday as parties concerned refused to give any definite information until the deeds had actually been transferred.

It is known that the Yokohama Specie Bank has been attempting to acquire a suitable lot on The Bund for a contemplated new building.

they will be accorded the same privilege as those who had to wait for their blanks.

Reason For Protest

The average exchange rate for 1918, as furnished by the banks is Shanghai Taels 100 to G. $113.12½, or Mex. $100 to G.$82.60. It is this high rate of exchange, taken in combination with the increased cost of living which is causing energetic protest among Shanghai Americans, particularly those whose incomes are based on a silver rate. They point out that living expenses have increased greatly and are in no way compatible to the tax graduations as applied at home, and that these expenses are all on a silver basis, whereas the tax is figured on a gold basis. The result, it is protested, is an entirely inequitable assessment on Americans in China, causing them, all things considered, to pay proportionately twice as much as taxpayers in the United States.

As a matter of fact the Treasury Department has never sent out any instructions as to the exchange rate applicable to incomes in China and the Consulate in citing the average bank rate for the year as a basis for figuring returns merely states that this rate *may* be used in computing incomes paid in Shanghai currency. Inquiry was made of the Department last year but no reply was ever received and at that time that tax was not of such magnitude and exchange was at such a point that not many were disposed to make objection. It was then pointed out, however, that the man paying on an income based on Shanghai currency remitted approximately twice as much as some men paid on a gold basis, but with a fixed silver rate of exchange.

May Wire To Washington

It has been the suggestion of many that a statement of the case be telegraphed the American Minister for transmission to the Treasury Department, together with a protest that the present exchange rate is unfair to Americans in China, and it is probable that this procedure will be carried out. In the meantime, however, income tax returns are by law fileable without delay, and, it is pointed out, the necessity of getting an immediate ruling on the matter is imperative.

Income tax returns must be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the filer's home district and must be accompanied with a payment of at least one-quarter of the tax. According to the law payments may be made in four installments, the first being due March 15, the second on or before June 15, the third on or before September 15 and the remaining quarter on or before December 15. No instructions have been received here as to readjustment of dates owing to delay in receiving blanks. A penalty of 5 percent on the amount due but unpaid attaches to failure to pay on time.

The addresses of Internal Revenue Collectors of the various districts in the United States may be secured at the Consulate.

Returns must be filed by all Americans whose incomes fall within the prescribed amounts. The penalty for making a false or fraudulent return may be a fine not exceeding G.$10,000 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and, in addition, 50 percent of the tax evaded. The penalty for failure to make the return on time is a fine of not over G.$1,000 and 25 percent of the tax due.

RUSSIAN ROYAL PARTY ARRIVES AT PRINKIPO

Dowager Empress Is Going To England On Her Way To Copenhagen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Constantinople, April 16.—The Dowager Empress of Russia, Grand Duke Nicholas and other members of the Imperial family arrived at Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora, from Yalta, in the Crimea, aboard H.M.S. Marlborough.

The Dowager Empress shortly proceeds to England on her way to Copenhagen.

A number of British and other Allied subjects and many Russians were taken from Yalta in British vessels.

Count Czernin Seized While Crossing Border

Former Minister For Foreign Affairs Flees After Failing To Obtain Passport

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 13.—The former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, who has repeatedly sought to obtain a passport, which has been refused owing to the propaganda against Austria conducted in Switzerland by fugitive aristocrats, was arrested on April 16 at Feldkirch Vorarlberg when attempting to cross the frontier.

BOLSHEVIK REVERSES REPORTED BY HARBIN

Offensive Is Still Developing On Ekaterinburg-Kazan Line, Is Official Statement

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, April 22.—Reuter's Harbin Agency is officially informed that the offensive of the Siberian armies continues to develop on the Ekaterinburg-Kazan line.

The Government troops have captured the important railway junction of Agras and they are now 40 versts from Busulutsk. When the latter place is occupied the enemy will be cut off from Orenburg and Turkestan.

In the northern region the Government troops are surrounding the town of Glagoff.

Kazan is being hastily evacuated by the enemy.

Lenin has issued the following appeal to his troops: "Strategical reasons have forced me to order an immediate and hasty retreat to enable the Red Army to cross the Volga before the high floods occur. Unfortunately the Siberian army has already practically managed to surround our troops who must retreat in order to avoid disaster."

Bolshevists Are Dispersed

Harbin, April 23.—Reuter's representative is officially informed that the Bolshevik group between Vladivostok and Nikolsk, and not far from Shkotovo Station, has been dispersed by Russian troops assisted by detachments of Allied troops from Vladivostok.

General Horvath has arrived and will remain here till the end of the week, when he will proceed to Vladivostok. His journey to Omsk has been put off for the present.

The rumors of a new coup d'etat at Omsk, as well as of serious risings along the line, are untrue. Small outbreaks of Bolshevism have been suppressed.

The Siberian army continues to advance and has already partially carried its lines of action from the Ural to the Volga front.

American Report Received

(American Wireless To Renter)

Washington, April 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The commander of the American forces in North Russia, in his first official despatch since his landing on the Murmansk coast, reports that the military situation is satisfactory.

JAPANESE WANT CONTROL OF TROOPS ON RAIL LINE

Military Agreement Invoked Concerning Guard Placed By Allies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the guarding of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been assigned by the Allied military commanders in Siberia to Chinese troops as far as, but not including, Station Manchuria. The Japanese General demands that, under the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement, these railway troops be placed under the command of Japanese officers, while the Chinese commissioner holds that railway guards are not included in the terms of the Military Agreement. The Japanese General now states that the question will be settled in Peking with the Chinese Government.

Anti-Opium Workers Are Active In Chihli

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Chihli branch of the International Anti-Opium Association has now more than forty-five subbranches in Chihli Province. There is good reason to believe that no poppy is being grown in Chihli this spring. The Chihli branch is sending out men to investigate.

Homebound Soldiers Remaining In India

Troops Awaiting Embarkation Volunteer Further Service, Is Report Received

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—Reuter's Agency learns that the soldiers who were awaiting embarkation to the United Kingdom, including details from Mesopotamia, have volunteered to remain in India in view of the present situation there.

As soon as circumstances permit and shipping is available the men will be sent home.

LOYALISTS AND GUARDS IN CLASH IN BAVARIA

Government Troops Checked At Fresing; Battle Impends For City Of Munich

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 19.—A serious collision between Red Guards and Government troops near Fresing, in upper Bavaria, is reported in which the Government troops lost 18 men killed. The Spartacists constructed trenches before the town and freely used a number of machine-guns.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that the Government does not intend to engage in a decisive battle for Munich until 30,000 troops have encircled the town. Thousands of citizens have fled. The Spartacists have seized numerous hostages.

Brunswick Government Out

Copenhagen, April 17.—From Madgeburg it is learned that General Moerker, commanding the Government troops, refused the request of the Brunswick Government to keep back his troops, saying that he has been ordered to depose the Government and to demand the disarming of the population and the disbandment of the National Guard.

Copenhagen, April 18.—General Moerker has issued a proclamation in Brunswick removing the late Government. He announced the pending arrests of the Premier and several of the People's Commissaries.

Eichhorn, formerly police president in Berlin, tried to escape by aeroplane but was brought down and arrested.

Another aeroplane distributed proclamations announcing the decision of President Ebert to declare Brunswick in a state of siege.

Apology Is Given

Berlin, April 18.—A message from Vienna states that during yesterday's disturbances an Italian motor car, which was passing Parliament House, was struck by a stray missible. Nobody was injured. The chief of the Italian military mission demanded satisfaction, upon which the German-Austrian Government apologised in writing. The Italians are not pursuing the matter further. Complete calm now prevails in Vienna.

Belgium Unconcerned About Kaiser's Trial

Justice, Not Revenge, Is What Country Seeks, Member Of Delegation Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 17.—A member of the Belgian delegation, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, states that Belgium has not been officially requested to bring the Kaiser to trial. Any way, Belgium declines to take such action if requested, as Belgium seeks justice not revenge.

ASIATIC EXPOSITION PLANNED IN NEW YORK

American Association Proposes Exhibition Of China, Japan And Philippines Goods In 1920

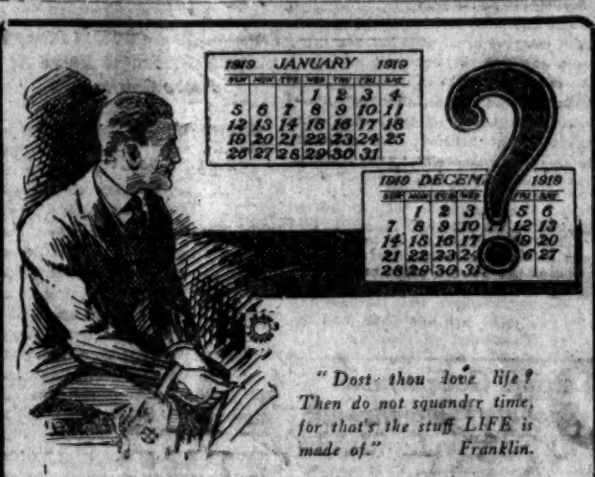
New York, March 15.—Under the auspices of the American Asiatic Association and under the conduct of the International Exposition Company, it is proposed to hold an exposition of Asiatic products in the Grand Central Palace, New York, in the spring of 1920. The Palace is the largest building in the country, having an area of 600,000 square feet. The first four floors of the building would probably accommodate the Asiatic and Philippine exhibits which it is proposed to assemble. After making allowance for landings, passageways and open spaces, there would be available on each floor some 25,000 feet of net exhibition space.

Obviously the most desirable arrangement would be to assign an entire floor to exhibits from China, Japan, the Philippines, and the British and Dutch East Indies respectively. The entire term of the exposition would not exceed three weeks, and, counting five days for the period of packing and unpacking, there would remain sixteen days in which the exhibits would be open to the public. The charge for exhibition space will be one dollar gold per square foot per week, or three dollars gold for the term of three weeks. Should it be found desirable, the exhibits can be sent on a tour through the chief cities of the United States after being shown in New York.

One of the advantages offered exhibitors by this Exposition is the entry of their goods without payment of duty, which will be chargeable only after a sale has been made. In other words, under special act of Congress, the Grand Central Palace is a bonded warehouse during the term of the Exposition. The International Exposition Company who will conduct the Exposition is composed of the most experienced and successful experts in this line of business in the country. The Exposition building is situated in the heart of the City of New York closely adjoining the Grand Central Station. There are 7,000,000 people residing within a distance which may be covered by a five cent fare for transportation, and there are 10,000,000 people within the area over which the average transit rate is ten cents.

There will be a moving picture hall in the Exposition in which motion pictures, free to the public, will be shown of the manufacturing development of the East, in such departments as rug-making, the polishing and setting of precious stones, the sapping of rubber, and the weaving of all descriptions of textile fabrics. It will be an essential part of the Exposition equipment, tending greatly to enhance its picturesque and interesting features to have native attendants in their distinctive costumes working at their trades and in other ways revealing characteristic features of the life of the Orient.

The general plan and scope of the Exposition has been submitted to the Acting Secretary of State, to the Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State, and to the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce. They have given the enterprise their cordial approval and have intimated that so far as it is within their power the representatives of the Government in Asiatic countries will be requested to lend the Exposition all possible support. The officers of the affiliated organisations of the American Asiatic Association, namely, the American Association of China and the American Association of Yokohama, Tokio and Kobe, as well as the American Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and in Tokio, will be asked to present the proposal to native and foreign exporters in their respective spheres of action. It is believed that the business opportunity thus presented will be readily perceived by the enterprising merchants and producers of the articles which Asia has to sell to the Western World. Representatives of our Department of Commerce have been working for months on a general plan of encouraging the import of Far Eastern raw materials which are necessary in the manufacturing industries of the United States and which were formerly brought into this country by way of Europe.



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Within the next few weeks, Milliard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

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Chinese Railways Earning More Money Every Year, Preliminary Report Shows

Statement Covering Business Done By Roads In 1917, Just Issued By Ministry At Peking, Holds Most Promising Outlook

In the face of adverse conditions imposed by the war and obstacles local in character, Chinese Government railways are prospering with a rapidly growing earning power, according to a preliminary report of returns from railways in 1917 that has been issued by the Ministry of Communications at Peking. In this preliminary report it is stated that complete returns from rail lines for 1917 have not yet been tabulated, but it is possible to give in a preliminary report the more essential details touching business done by the railways and these show that the roads in general are making money. Of the 14 roads dealt with in the preliminary report, only three show deficits for the year.

Excellent Showing Made .

The Canton-Samshui line has made no report. In spite of this, revenues show an increase of $1,111,983.45 compared with the year before. This is remarkable in view of the fact that from July 27 to October 29 through trains could not be run on the Peking-Hankow line, due to washouts, and that from August 8 to November 26 the north end of the Tientsin-Pukow with considerable equipment was cut off similarly. Other lines were also interrupted more or less by floods. And on all the northern lines there was considerable embarrassment to traffic due to military maneuvers following the attempted Imperial restoration.

These various causes so increased operating expenses as a result, net operating revenues decreased slightly, only $86,303.13. But income debits decreased $663,974.90, due principally to the favorable rate of exchange for interest payment, and income credits increased $325,768.68 so that the final surplus for the year is $903,440.45 higher than in 1916.

Income debits are explained to include interest, taxes, discount on depreciated currency, losses by exchange, rents and similar payments. Income credits conversely are rents, gains from exchange, bank interest and similar accruals.

Comparison Is Interesting

Three full years are now available for comparison under the uniform classification of accounts. The final surplus for each of these years is as follows:

	Surplus	Increase over 1915
1917 ..	$21,630,195.72	$11,958,661.05
1916 ..	20,726,755.27	11,055,220.60
1915 ..	9,671,534.67	

The surplus remaining after all charges for the year had been paid in 1915 was equivalent to nine per-cent upon the investment made by the Government in these lines. In 1916 it jumped to over 17.7 percent, and in 1917 amounted to 18.8 per-cent.

If net operating revenue be divided by the investment assets, by lines, the return earned upon the investment is as follows:

Percent Return On Investment

Line	Net Operating Revenue	Investment Assets	Percent Return
Peking-Hankow	$11,741,410.48	$99,132,800.40	11.8
Peking-Mukden	10,466,674.40	61,139,874.01	17.1
Tientsin-Pukow	5,182,931.78	100,181,965.82	5.2
Shanghai-Nanking	1,976,563.08	30,536,757.02	6.4
Shanghai-H. Ningpo	408,271.02	21,869,393.10	1.9
Peking-Suiyuan	1,169,799.29	26,461,744.31	4.8
Cheng-Tai	1,242,654.31	22,011,968.21	5.5
Taokow-Chinghua	550,465.17	7,306,484.01	7.5
Kaifeng-Honan	732,975.99	13,422,206.50	5.4
Kirin-Changchun	326,896.59	6,556,071.89	4.9
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	108,169.76	4,808,850.27	2.2
Canton-Kowloon	Less 42,668.38	15,534,626.15	Less
Chanchow-Amoy	Less 31,004.32	2,643,031.27	Less
Chinese Government Ry's.	33,833,139.17	411,605,772.96	8.2

Operating ration for the year increased slightly over 1916, but is still only 47 percent compared with 53 in 1915. Compared with foreign countries, this is a very gratifying result.

Operating Ratio

The operating ratio upon the several Government lines in 1917 was as follows:

Peking-Hankow	37.4
Peking-Mukden	38.4
Taokow-Chinghua	41.3
Kaifeng-Honan	46.3
Tientsin-Pukow	50.9
Cheng-Tai	50.8
Shanghai-Nanking	52.3
Peking-Suiyuan	68.5
Kirin-Changchun	69.7
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	81.2
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	82.3
Changchow-Amoy	159.5
Canton-Kowloon	104.6
Chinese Government Railways	47.0

Estimates Are Given

In gauging the above results, one reservation must be borne in mind. Upon the Peking-Hankow, the Peking-Mukden, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Suiyuan, revenues contain a considerable quantity of Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. These are included at par value. On the other hand, expenses were paid largely in silver.

Announcement is also made of approximate return of traffic for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1918.

Peking-Hankow	22,645,909
Peking-Mukden	20,216,657
Tientsin-Pukow	12,734,620
Shanghai-Nanking	4,781,003
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	2,375,121
Peking-Suiyuan	4,350,765
Cheng-Tai	3,189,722
Taokow-Chinghua	911,998
Kaifeng-Honan	999,756
Kirin-Changchun	1,753,607
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	365,425
Canton-Kowloon	844,787
Canton-Samshui	
Changchow-Amoy	47,327
Hupeh-Hunan	323,042
Total	75,539,739

The revenue for 1918 increased 34.4 percent as compared with 1915. The rapidly growing earning power of the Chinese Government Railways is seen from the following comparison of the revenue figures for the past 4 years:

	Total Revenue	Percentage of Increase
1915	$56,280,214	
1916	62,761,720	11.5
1917	63,873,703	13.4
1918	75,539,739	34.4

BLAME TURK INFLUENCE FOR ARMENIAN OUTRAGES

Leaders Of Recent Riots In Cairo Given Sentences Of Imprisonment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 17.—With regard to the attacks against the Armenians in Egypt, it is pointed out that there never has been any anti-Armenian feeling on the part of the Egyptians. It seems clear that the movement is inspired by the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress.

There is also reason to believe that the Bedouin who participated in the recent outrages were paid by some organisation.

Leaders Are Punished

Cario, April 18.—Some of the chief leaders in the recent riots have been tried by courtmartial and received sentences of imprisonment ranging from 15 months to three years.

BRITISH SUGAR MEN URGE TRADE CHANGES

Suggest Prohibiting Imports Of Product From Enemy For Five Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—A deputation representing the Dominions, the Crown Colonies and the beet-sugar industries in England and in Canada waited on Mr. L. C. Amery at the Colonial Office and submitted their views regarding preference to sugar produced in the British Empire over sugar produced elsewhere in the world; to the Allies over neutrals and to neutrals over enemy countries. They also suggested the prohibition of imports of sugar from enemy countries for five years after the war.

The Morning Post understands that Mr. Amery's reply satisfied the deputation.

Obituary

General Antonio J. Garcia

In the death of General Antonio Jaaquim Garcia, which occurred on April 7 at Macao, the colony has lost one of its oldest and most respected residents, for the aged soldier first arrived there in 1857 and had been there off and on ever since, making the place his home.

Born in London in 1834, General Garcia first enlisted as a private in the 15th infantry regiment in 1850. In 1857, when still a sergeant he was sent out to Macao with the first contingent of 300 European troops. Ever since that time his activity in the colony has been marked by signal gallantry, and the services he has been able to render to his Government have been many. As commandant of the Macao forts and in the numerous other capacities he enjoyed very wide popularity. He has filled many important positions in Macao and was also, in 1888, appointed inspector general of the Mozambique military forces in Africa. In 1887 he was named Governor of Timor, and in 1889 directed to assume the duties of chief of the Macao military bureau. He was created a colonel in 1877 and retired from active service in 1894, which included nearly 59 years of military life, of which 18 years were spent as colonel. He is the recipient of numerous decorations and medals of valor.

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News and Views in the World of Books

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'Another Sheaf' By Galsworthy

Another Sheaf. By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In this day of a thousand and one suggestions and counter suggestions for "reconstruction" one feels a sense of security in perusing John Galsworthy's latest collection of papers, Another Sheaf.

Galsworthy is one of the few important writers who have during the war and during the short period since the signing of the armistice shown a bigness of soul and vision which we are led to expect from an author of his caliber. Such sanity is not observable in all writers, even those few whose artistic achievements are on a level with Mr. Galsworthy's. His point of view is admirably stated in one of the most illuminating papers of this new book, The Balance Sheet: ". . . The writer of these speculations says to himself: 'Let me, at all events, try to eliminate any bias, and see the whole thing as should an umpire—one of those pure beings in white coats, purged of all prejudices, passions and predilections of mankind. Let me have no temperament for the time being, for I have to set down not what would be the effect on me if I were in their place, or what would happen to the future if I could have my way, but what would happen all the same if I were not alive. Only from an impersonal point of view, if there be such a thing, am I going to get even approximately at the truth.'"

And the writer proceeds to determine, so far as he is able, what will be the physical effect of the war on the soldier workman. The problem is set squarely before us. Without prejudice, without cant, without flag waving, Galsworthy sets down the facts as he sees them: "On the whole, then, an increase of 'character,' a slight loss of mental activity, and neither physical gain nor loss to speak of." And the solution? Well, our author is too wise to map out a plan of campaign; he suggests the only possible remedy: a complete understanding between capital and labor. Perhaps this is really out of the question; it is at least the only way to try to avoid the great clash.

France, 1916-1917—An Impression, is a trenchant descriptive paper, with character sketches and impressive anecdotes, observed *sur le vif*. Englishman and Russian and particularly American and Briton, are illuminating. The latter is an attempt to interpret the Englishman to the American and the American to the Englishman, for "on the mutual understanding of each other by Britons and Americans the future happiness of nations depends more than on any other cause."

With his usual insight into the character of the American Mr. Galsworthy sum up thus briefly the attitude of most Americans in the following anecdote: "I am told that an American officer said recently to a British staff officer in a friendly voice: 'So we're going to clean up Brother Boche together!' and the British staff officer replied: 'Really!' No wonder Americans sometimes say: 'I've got no use for those fellows.'" Yes, if the Englishman would forego his "Really" he would come so much closer to the heart of the average American. But he won't, and that is why this Englishman has gone to the trouble of writing a simple and straightforward interpretation of his fellow countrymen to their cousins whose "Really" so often takes the form of a slap on the back.

Anglo-American Drama and Its Future is full of good things, but I am afraid Mr. Galsworthy is too optimistic. Many Englishmen bewail the state of the drama in their own county and look to America for hope; do we not often do likewise, and look to England in despair?

The remaining essays, two on The Land and a number of shorter ones under the heading Grotesques, are all concerned with different aspects of the problems and the aftermath of the war.

Galsworthy the artist has always displayed a lively, passionate interest in politics as a form of human destiny; nothing that is human is foreign to him, and it is therefore not a departure, not more than the natural evolution of his mind, for him to indulge in the political speculation, or rather exposition, with which Another Sheaf is filled.

This book and its predecessor, A Sheaf, are the works of combat of a literary artist; they are in a way good deeds, helpful contributions to a subject of the greatest importance, but they are not the best that Mr. Galsworthy can give; it is to be hoped that the next Galsworthy volume will be a novel on the same high plane as The Country House and The Dark Flower.

Mrs. Atherton Writes On California

The Avalanche. By Gertrude Atherton. The Frederick A. Stokes Company. G.$1.35.

Readers and admirers of Mrs. Atherton—with apologies for the tautology—owe her a double debt of gratitude for her latest book, "The Avalanche." First, because it is a good story, and, second, because it is not a story of the war. On hearing the title, the mind at once links it with its author's well-known interest in the great struggle, and we sigh involuntarily at the prospect of whipping our flagging spirit through yet another chronicle of blood and horror. But the clear sanity which is one of Mrs. Atherton's chief qualities has prompted her, in the midst of her own war activities, to turn her back upon the stresses and anxieties of the time, and write of the San Francisco she knows and loves so well, at a period shortly after the earthquake and fire which divided its history as dramatically and definitely as a deep river sometimes separates mountain and plain.

There are certain novelists who inspire the reviewer to an expression of personal opinion, who make it hard to refrain from the use of the first personal pronoun,—from saying, "I don't care whether it is according to the canons or not, I like this writer," or "I don't like him." Such authors are apt to be of a certain vigorous personality that struggles out of and escapes from formula, and frequently from form as well. They are seldom artists in the strict sense of the word, but they are invariably interesting.

Gertrude Atherton is such a writer. Her vitality is her great merit; the lack of patience which goes with it is her great defect. Early in her career it looked as though she would be able, some time or other, to control this lack of patience, and she promised the world great things. In performance, she has given the world fragments of great things, and sometimes, it must be confessed, scarcely more than hints of them. But always the potentiality of greatness is present, and it is a fact that Mrs. Atherton's hints at achievement hold more fascination than most novelists' finished product. She flings her books in the face of the public with a fine, free gesture. She brushes probability aside with the indifference of one who knows that fiction can never approach the profound unplausibility of fact; she holds no brief for the manners or the morals of her characters. No other novelist we can think of has her capacity for absorbing the atmosphere of a place and reproducing it on the printed page. This gives her pictures of American life a unique value, a value that is bound to increase as time goes on, and the colors in our rapidly shifting social kaleidoscope fall into new relations. When novels of far more careful workmanship are forgotten, it is safe to say that "The Californians" and "Perch of the Devil" will continue to live.

Of late Mrs. Atherton has turned her talent to lighter and more popular themes. "Mrs. Balfame" was a detective story of sorts, and "The Avalanche" contains the elements of a first-class cinema picture. Its "properties" include a beautiful child-wife, a husband absorbed in business, and a conspiracy revolving about a priceless ruby, all cast upon a highly colored background of Californian society. But there are things in it which would hardly get into a screen drama, and which stamp it with the inescapable individuality of its author. As the story develops, it becomes something larger than merely the exciting tale of mystery which its materials promise. We see hovering about the beautiful women and their millionaire husbands a cloud of witnesses from an earlier generation; the rough working men and women, the gamblers and drunkards and women of the town, the well-born adventurers, who were their grandfathers and grandmothers, sometimes even their fathers and their mothers—so thin is the social crust upon which, we are given to understand, the elite of a great, very new city dances. It is a situation that takes a considerable amount of intrepidity to suggest, and one that Mrs. Atherton has handled, as far as she has gone, with brilliant skill. The only serious criticism that lies against the book is that in it she has not gone far enough; she has written an intriguing light tale when her foundation stones called for a more massive structure of brains. Only—we have so many.

But it is the last ingratitude to quarrel with an author because she has mixed her paints with an excess clever little people who can do intriguing light tales, and we have so few who can do for us what Mrs. the copy of "The Avalanche" sent for review purposes, there are no less than seventeen pages missing from the last half of the book, pages that contain the key to much that now perforce remains inexplicable in character and action. We feel as though seventeen pages of our own life had been filched from us; our anguish at their loss is the best possible proof, if proof were needed, of the high h. p. of Mrs. Alberton's new vehicle. Give us at once, we insist, those seventeen pages; we refuse to live without them! Atherton can do, and she would!

An individual with whom we have no compunction in quarreling, however, is Mrs. Atherton's publisher. In

SCORE BY INNINGS

Score By Innings. By Charles E. Van Loan. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Baseball stories, when well done, are always sure of an appreciative, usually enthusiastic, audience, and the author of this book knows baseball, from the backstop to the furthest outfield and the last row of the bleachers. Besides his expert knowledge of the great national sport, he is gifted with humor of the spontaneous kind, with very often a background of pathos that gives the most satisfactory results. This book is made up of a number of short stories which have appeared periodically, but there is sufficient diversity in them to overcome the handicap—often fatal to humorous sketches—of presentation altogether in one volume. The opening sketch, "The National Commission Decides," tells of a newspaper man traveling with a club to report the games, who has a liking for lizards and similar creatures, and who, carrying several live specimens with him, uses them to retaliate on some practical jokers in the organisation. This is rather strained in its humor. The next one, however, "Piute vs. Piute," which describes a game between Indian baseball experts, with each side ringing in white men disguised as redskins, is rich in fun. The same may be said of "Chivalry in Carbon County," in which a female baseball nine comes to Carbon County to play the regular club, and trims it neatly. One of the female players is so pretty and dainty, making such a pleasing contrast with the old "battleaxes" forming the remainder of the membership, that the opposing players fall in love with her. She is introduced to them as "Pansy," and is a very good player. Of course—this being a humorous story—"Pansy" turns out to be a boy who has been a "female impersonator" in vaudeville, but, in spite of the obviousness of the denouement, it is all very amusing. Then, in the "Squirrel," we have a pitcher who is dropped from the club because he has lost his "speed" and "control," and a few other essentials to effective pitching, and who afterward, having inherited $35,000, comes back and buys the club, so that he can pitch when he likes. This is not the best story in the book, but it is readable. In a word, that is how this collection of sketches will strike the average reader. It is good and only fair alternately, which is probably as much as any author who ventures to publish short stories en masse ever achieves. It is the most difficult form in which fiction can be offered in a book, and the fact that in this one Mr. Van Loan never becomes tiresome is as high praise as can be given such a work nine times in ten.

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New Brevities

Mr. Chow Tse-chi, former Minister of Finance and at present head of the Financial Commission at Peking, arrived in Shanghai Tuesday night. He called on Messrs. Tao Lan-chien and M. Y. Chien, manager and sub-manager, respectively, of the Bank of Communications here yesterday. Mr. Chow's mission, it is understood, is in connection with the internal peace movement.

• • •

Chinese Boy Scouts of Kiangsu will hold a provincial rally in Nanking Friday. The Shanghai delegation together with those of Woosung, Minghong, Sungkiang, Changshu and Quinsan left for Nanking Tuesday under the command of their respective district scout-masters.

• • •

The official opening of the Shanghai-Woosung Road, postponed from Tuesday, will take place a week from Sunday. A matshed is now being erected in the Woosung village to hold the ceremony.

• • •

One of the features at the benefit concert to be given at the Olympic Theater on Friday evening, May 2, will be a Hawaiian act, "The Garden of Aloha," with Mr. Garry McGarry of the Frawley Company, the Heen Brothers, Mr. Glemby, Bob Akeo and other local entertainers. Booking for the benefit, which is to raise funds for the entertainment of Allied soldiers in Siberia, opened yesterday at Moutrie's. All seats are to be sold at three dollars.

• • •

News has been received from Nantung, Kiangsu, that Chu Ah-fu, the waiter on the steamer Tehho recently handed over by the Shanghai Mixed Court to the Nantung authorities after he was found guilty of murder, was shot a week ago at Lokingkong, Kiangsu. Chu was convicted on charges of murder and robbery at Lokinghong, where one of the steamer's passengers, Chen Yao-ting, was pushed overboard and his belongings taken possession of by the prisoner.

• • •

A further reduction in the influenza death roll among Chinese in the Settlement is recorded in the Health Officer's report for last week, when 22 succumbed to the disease. Two deaths from cerebro-spinal fever are reported among the Chinese community. Among the foreign population three cases of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever were noted during the week.

• • •

The Fire Brigade report for March records an unusually quiet month, there being a total of only 16 calls to fires or supposed fires. The calls proved to be ten small fires, two chimney fires, three false alarms—one malicious and one fire outside the Settlement. The total assessed property damage in the Settlement was but Tls. 1,075, all Chinese.

• • •

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Malay Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held at 3G Peking Road on April 30 at noon.

• • •

Boys of the Public School will hold their athletic meeting tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jordan, of Hankow, announce the birth of a son.

• • •

Bishop and Mrs. Graves will give an "at home" at St. John's, Jessfield, from 4:30 to 7 p.m. next Tuesday in honor of Dr. John W. Wood, secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

• • •

"Here is a case where six strokes would be absolutely the best punishment he could have," commented Assessor Grant Jones in the Mixed Court yesterday in giving sentence to a 19-year old boy convicted of snatching an earpick from a woman on Foochow Road. The youth was ordered to jail for three months, to be kept apart from the ordinary criminals therein.

• • •

A Chinese convicted of participation in an armed robbery at 26 Purdon Road on the night of April 12 was ordered handed over to the Arsenal authorities by the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

Lih Mai-shing, 21 years old, a letter carrier for the Chinese Post Office, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of stealing a registered letter containing a $5 post office money order. He admitted guilt and pleaded that he had to turn over all his $10 a month salary to his parents and only received $1 a month spending money. The Assessor stated that it was apparently a case where a prison sentence would do more harm than good. Mr. Chieri, Deputy Postal Commissioner, stated that he did not wish to press the charge because of the accused's youth and he was bound over in $500 bond to appear for judgment within two years if required.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Second officer of the Toonan, Mr. H. B. Graham, transferred to the Tungwah; chief pilot of the Kiangteen, Mr. F. Paustey, to the Taishun; second pilot of the Kiangteen, Mr. J. Webster, to the Taishun; third engineer of the Yushun, Mr. Wm. Linton, to the Tungwah; third engineer of the Tungwah, Mr. G. Bonivento, to the Yushun.

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In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

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If your blood is thin and watery, if your digestion gives you trouble, if you have rheumatic pains, an aching back, nervous headaches, a general sense of inefficiency or weakness, you will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today. Any medicine dealer can supply you, or one bottle will be sent to you for $1.50, six for $8.00 by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send on request, free, a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill it is a good book to have.

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Our Prices range from $14.00 to $30.00

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"THE STORE AHEAD"

24 NANKING ROAD

Shanghai Races---Spring Training

Wednesday, April 23, 1919.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1⅝ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Castlewood	boy	34.2	1.11.1	1.46.3	2.18.4	2.49.4	...	...	...	31
Watermark	boy	37.1	1.16.2	1.57.4	2.36.2	3.05.2	...	...	...	30
Halloween	boy	—	1.19.1	1.59	2.35.3	3.07.2	...	...	...	31.4
Odin	WGC	35.1	1.09.3	1.42	2.14.4		...	...	...	32.4
Rosewood	boy	34.4	1.12.3	1.49	2.24.3	2.56.2	...	...	...	31.4
Cornerake	WH	35.1	1.12.2	1.48.2	2.22.2	2.53	...	...	...	30.3
Bulbul	boy					2.53	...	...	...	30.3
Rouble	boy	37.2	1.15.3	1.51	2.23.3	2.54.1	...	...	...	30.2
After Dark	AVW	—	1.08.2	1.42			(last ¾ of 1¼)		...	33.3
Midas	boy	34.3	1.09	1.43.3	2.15		...	...	...	31.2
Figaro	WGC	33.3	1.06.2	1.39	2.13.4		...	...	...	34.4
Vosborg	boy				2.14.4		...	...	...	35.4
Mighty King	CRB	37.1	1.15.3	1.52.1	2.25.3	2.56.2	...	...	...	30.4
Anything	AJPH	37	1.11.3	1.46	2.18.2		...	...	...	32.2
Free and Easy	boy	37.2	1.15	1.50	2.22.2	2.53.3	...	...	...	31.1
Petersfield	HEM	38	1.19.1	1.57.3	2.33	3.03.4	...	...	...	35.4
The Oriole	boy	36.2	1.19.1	1.58.4	2.33	3.02.3	...	...	...	29.3
Buxted	RMD	36.4	1.16.2	1.53.2	2.27.1	2.57.4	...	...	...	30.3
Portobello	JEC	35.4	1.11	—	2.17.2	2.49.3	...	...	...	32.1
Cranby	SAS	33.2	1.04.3	1.37.2			...	...	...	32.4
Blackheath	boy			1.37			...	...	...	32.2
Foxtrot	CEW	37.1	1.12.1	..45	2.18.3		...	...	...	33.3
Fighting King	CRB	33.3	1.07.4	1.41.1	2.14.1	2.46.3	...	...	...	32.2
Wilson	boy	34	1.09	1.44.3	2.17.1	2.49.1	...	...	...	32
Greysand	MOS	41	1.15	1.48.4	2.19.3		...	...	...	30.4
Siamese Cat	EM	35.2	1.12.1	1.47.3	2.21.1	2.54.3	...	...	...	33.2
Scala	WGC	43.2	1.24.2	2.06.4	2.42	3.15.2	3.46.3	...	...	31.1
Heron	WH	33.2	1.10.2	1.46.2	2.20	2.50.4	...	...	...	30.4
Allied King	CRB	35.4	1.13.1	1.49.2	2.21.4	2.53	...	...	...	31.1
Rob Roy	GG	—	—	1.56	2.37.3	last mile	...	...	...	31.3
Bluff	boy	35	1.11.3	1.44.3	2.16.1		(last mile whole time 4.56)			31.3
Majuba	ESH	37.4	1.17	1.58	2.34	3.08.3	3.37.2	...	...	31.4
Hawk	WH	36.1	1.15.3	1.50.4	2.24.3	2.54.4	...	...	...	30.1
Hornbill	boy					2.54.4	...	...	...	30.1
Brilliant Dahlia	boy	39	1.19.2	1.57.2	2.32.2	3.02.4	...	...	...	30.2
Hop-Scotch	RMD	41.4	1.24.4	2.04.2	2.41.3	3.15	...	...	...	33.2
Grey Dawn	boy	34.4	1.07	1.40.4	2.16.4		...	...	...	36
Castlesand	FV	33.2	1.14.1	1.48.1	2.19.4		...	...	...	31.3
Nighthawk	boy	36.2	1.10.4	1.44.3	2.18		(last mile whole time 2.51)			33.2
Iron Duke	boy	37.1	1.17.3	1.55.2	2.30.4	3.02.4	...	...	...	32
Nigger Minstrel	boy	33.4	1.11.2	1.46.3	2.21.1	2.52.2	...	...	...	31.3
Chop Dollar	CRB	34.2	1.12	1.47	2.19.4	2.52.3	...	...	...	32.4

All on the sand.

Red Cross Bringing Order Out Of Chaos In Tomsk

Find 500 Frozen To Death And Others Crippled By Cold In First Part Of Winter

Tomsk, Siberia, April 12.—Five hundred people were frozen to death in the city of Tomsk early this winter; thousands had frozen feet or hands and will go through life maimed and partly or wholly unable to work.

In the district of Tomsk there are 150,000 refugees, the majority from European Russia. Most of them are penniless; without money and without homes in a climate where in Winter the temperature often reaches 60 degrees below zero, they hive and herd in any sort of hovel or hole that offers them shelter.

Into this district the American Red Cross has come and is beginning a work that already has saved many lives and will save many others. Scattering its workers—and they have been few considering the vast field to be covered—the Red Cross has placed units in cities where the need seemed most pressing.

It was late in January when four American girls reached Tomsk and organised Red Cross work there. In two months they have made rapid progress and laid the foundations for an effective relief campaign this Spring and Summer.

When The Typhus Came

Tomsk is so crowded with refugees that when typhus fever broke out all relief work among these refugees had to go hand-in-hand with medical and sanitary measures. The first investigations which the Red Cross unit made showed that typhus was spreading rapidly, that all of the places where the refugees massed were the obvious points of infection and dissemination, and that it was useless to distribute clothing or attempt feeding unless means were first devised to stop the spread of the deadly epidemic.

Facilities for meeting the emergency were difficult to obtain because every building was filled. With the co-operation of the American Consul and of the city authorities, the Red Cross after some weeks procured a group of barracks which had been used to house temporarily immigrants from European Russia sent before the war by the Government bureaus at Petrograd. This group of buildings has been refitted into a receiving and clearing station for refugees. The Red Cross, carrying out its plan of attacking disease simultaneously with destitution, has taken over eighteen barracks into which the refugees have herded, and each of these barracks will be cleaned and disinfected in turn, their inhabitants meanwhile being housed at the clearing station. This station is provided with baths, disinfecting apparatus for clothes, dispensary and simple hospital facilities.

Under the direction of the Red Cross unit, there has been established a sewing-room where refugee women are given employment. The city gave rent free a large, well lighted and well warmed room in the center of the city and a number of sewing machines, American-made. In this connection, there occurred an incident typical of what Bolshevism has done in Russia. During the regime of the Bolshevists, the sewing-machines were put out of commission, deliberately, as it appears, and it was necessary to send to Irkutsk for spare parts and for repairing materials. The sewing-room, once opened, proved immediately popular. Scores of applications by women for work at the room had to be refused because the number of machines was limited.

Have Own Quarters

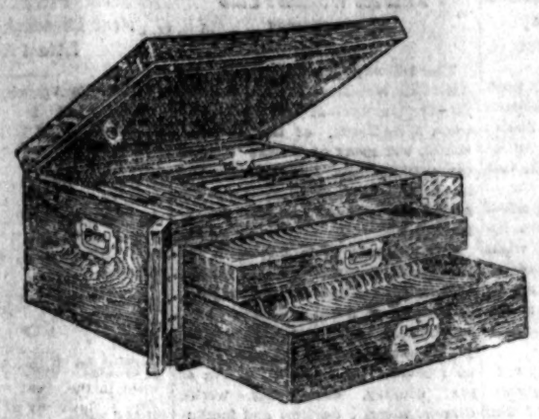
For the first month of its regime in Tomsk the Red Cross had offices at the American Consulate, but has recently been given roomy offices and a two-story warehouse, the offer coming from a Russian whose interest in the Red Cross had heightened to appreciation at its energetic attack on the refugee problem.

This same appreciation brought an offer from the Tomsk University Medical School to turn over to the Red Cross its clinical hospital. The university school, like many another educational institution in Siberia, has been hard hit by the ravages of war and revolution. It turned to the Red Cross to enable it to continue its own fine work and also to assist in handling disease among the hordes of refugees, and the Red Cross has arranged to take over the hospital, with the Russian doctors and nurses remaining, American doctors to come in, and the hospital to be operated on a co-operative basis.

With a limited staff, the Red Cross is carrying on a considerable work of investigation among the refugees and daily finds cases of typhus fever and other infectious diseases. These are reported to the city sanitary commission and isolated for treatment.

All of the Red Cross work focuses on the point of providing immediate relief to meet the emergency until the refugees can become self-supporting. Employment is difficult to obtain. The Red Cross is developing plans to provide employment for the women and get the children to school and expects that when Spring comes a large proportion of the men now idle can find work either on the farms or the Trans-Siberian railroad and its shops. Tomsk has a number of factories but owing to the breakdown in railway transportation, many are closed because they cannot get materials with which to operate.

Red Cross work will expand substantially in Tomsk this Spring. Additional workers will be stationed there and a corps of American doctors will take over the hospitals. By early Summer, if their home lands in European Russia are cleared of Bolshevists, thousands of refugees will be leaving to recross the Ural mountains and go back to their farms and occupations. The Red Cross is meeting the emergency of the Winter and there is every hope that the emergency will not recur next Winter.



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Children's stockings, from 35 cents pair.

Ladies' ribbed vests. Cotton 45 cents each, lisle 60 cents.

Child's ribbed vests. Cotton from 70 cents for 3 pieces.

White goods, nansook, muslin, lawns, print.

Handkerchiefs, muslins, chemises, knickers, corset covers, night dresses, HATS, up-to-date models, for every day and Sunday wear, at prices which are very reasonable

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PLAYGROUND MOVEMENT TO BE PUSHED IN CHINA

Working Committee Is Named At Meeting Attended By Founder Of The System

Plans are being formulated to push the playground movement for children in Shanghai and China. Dr. Robert Boville of New York, the founder of this movement, is at present in this country.

A preliminary meeting was called by Professor D. H. Kulp of the Shanghai Baptist College last week when Dr. Boville and a dozen interested persons, who had been teachers in American colleges, nominated a list of 20 influential persons in Shanghai to prosecute the work.

It is expected that a number of playgrounds similar to those established in America will be formed this summer. An interesting and highly successful experiment has already been made for two summers by Prof. Kulp in the Yangtszepoo playground where children from the street are taught singing, the playing of wholesome games and making baskets and laces.

St. George's Ball

The St. George's Society ball, always one of the season's gala social events, but abandoned during the war, came back to its own at the Town Hall last night when between 700 and 800 guests danced and supped in the lavishly and strikingly decorated drill hall.

The decorative scheme for the dance hall embodied, as its outstanding item, a novel and appropriate feature—an exact 40-foot replica of the British warship Vindictive, which a year ago yesterday played so gallant a role in the raid on Zeebrugge. The gray painted vessel, a tribute to the combined skill of Mr. R. Peyton-Griffin and the New Shipbuilding Works, rode imposingly at anchor in the center of the broad floor, studded with electric lights and perfect to funnels and wireless. Within her hull the band was stationed and from her crow's nests two British jackies played searchlights on the handsomely costumed throng upon the dance floor.

Round the four walls of the hall a half-pergola effect, with white, light topped pillars and low walls of greenery, separated the seating accommodations from the dancing space. The west wall was covered with Allied flags and round the other walls hung the shields and coats-of-arms and banners of the various counties. A huge cross of St. George occupied the place of honor in the center of the east wall and overhead long streamers of green, strung with multi-colored Japanese lanterns, formed a bright canopy. A supper room for 300 guests was arranged behind the pergola at the west end of the hall while other tables were provided for refreshments in the south rooms and on the balcony. The stairway leading to the ballroom was flanked with British flags, potted plants and bamboo and lounging spaces outside the ballroom were bowers of building and foliage.

Guests were met at the doorway to the ballroom by the General Committee, Ball Committee and Stewards and were introduced to the President of the Society, Dr. R. S. Ivy.

The ballroom was a blaze of handsome costomes, with uniforms of naval and army men, volunteers and fire brigade members lending to the color. Among those attending were Admiral Rodgers and his staff, the Allied Consuls, the Senior British naval officer, Captain Marryat, Municipal Councillors, and representatives of the various societies and clubs.

Robertson To Direct Army Of Occupation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—General Sir William Robertson has left for Cologne to assume command of the Army of Occupation. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wished him farewell at the railway station.

INVESTIGATOR APPROVES FOREIGN SCHOOLS HERE

Mr. F.M.H. Holman Recommends Recognition By Cambridge Local Syndicate

All four foreign schools under the control of the Municipal Council have been recommended for approval by the Cambridge Local Syndicate following a recent inspection by Mr. F. M. H. Holman of the University of Hongkong, according to the Municipal Gazette. The schools are: Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, Public School for Boys and Public School for Girls.

Praise for the teaching force, curriculum, discipline, esprit de corps and aims of all schools is included in the report made by Mr. Holman.

The need of new buildings for the Public School for Girls and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls is present, he asserts, in deploring the inadequate accommodations afforded pupils of these two institutions.

Chinese Ceremonials Topic Of Talk Today

Miss Tuttle And Dr. Darroch To Address Woman's Club Department

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe at 4:30 p.m. today when Miss Tuttle, of the McTyeire School, will speak on China's "Ancient Ceremonials." Dr. John Darroch will speak on "Chinese Etiquette." The meeting is in charge of Mrs. Arthur Rugh.

The program is in line with the Department's course of study for the year, which has been devoted to China. A number of noted speakers have participated and many interesting papers have been read, the topics taken up including the physical features of the country, engineering works, Chinese history, customs and institutions.

To Hold Bridge Party In Aid Of Red Cross

The bridge party to be given at the Columbia Country Club for the benefit of the American Red Cross will take place next Wednesday, not on May 30, as previously reported. Play will be from 3:30 to 6 p.m. and prizes will be awarded those having approximating scores closest to a series of concealed numbers. The hostesses will be Mrs. Lobingier, Mrs. Hallam, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols. The committee in charge of the party consists of Mesdames Morriss, Bryant, Fleming, Everett and Drake. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Bryant.

Still Await Details On U.S. Victory Loan

Arrangements For Subscriptions To Be Made As Soon As Word Comes

Final details regarding the United States Victory Liberty Loan, which was launched in America Monday, have not yet been received by the Consulate or banks here. As soon as this information is received arrangements will be made with local banks to accept and handle applications for the bonds.

Admiral Will Give Reception On Ship

American Community To Be Invited Aboard Brooklyn April 30

A reception to the American community will be given by Admiral Rodgers aboard the U.S. cruiser Brooklyn on April 30. On next Monday evening the Admiral and his staff, as well as other officials, will be guests at a dinner to be given by Admiral K. K. Lang and various other affairs, including Consul-General Sammons' dinner tomorrow night, are being arranged to take place during Admiral Rodgers' stay.

SILK MARKET IMPROVES

The silk market is improving, following certain purchases of silk concluded by foreign buyers at Shanghai, according to Chinese reports. Earlier in the season, merchants were pessimistic over the market in view of the great stock left over during the war. This year, however, several closed filatures are being reopened, while the price of first class filature silk has been increased from Tls. 820 to Tls. 850. Shaoshing cocoons are being sold at Tls. 140 per picul and Wusieh cocoons, Tls. 125 per picul. The amount of filature silk purchased by foreign buyers this year is over 4,000 bales.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in this week's Municipal Gazette.

Police Force.—2nd Class Sergeants G. Gilbert and R. J. Crouch are promoted to be 1st Class Sergeants from April 1.

2nd Class Sergeant J. Robertson is permitted to terminate his service on June 22, the date of expiry of his agreement.

2nd Class Constable Kuninari Shiba has changed his name to Kuninari Sakurai with the Council's approval.

E. Kallstrom is appointed Probationary Warder from April 21.

Educational Department—Long leave is granted to Mr. G. M. Billings, Headmaster of the Public School for Boys, from May 9.

Secretariat.—Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne, Junior Clerk, is appointed Assistant, under agreement from May 9.

RUMANIANS ON DNIESTER FIGHTING BOLSHEVIKI

Radicals Have Been Defeated Near Bessarabian Line, Is Latest Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 20.—A message from Bucharest states that there has been sanguinary fighting between Rumanian troops and Bolshevist forces on the east bank of the Dniester near the Bessarabian frontier which resulted in the total defeat of the Bolshevists, many of whom were killed and several hundred wounded.

Treaty To Determine Future Of Kiaochow

(Continued from Page 1)

fill 350 pages. The clauses referring to the disarmament of Germany alone number 100 and the clauses connected with the administration of the Saar Basin also number 100.

Britain Merges Claims

Paris, April 18.—The British Empire Delegation has decided that Britain's claim for reparation against Germany shall include the claims of the various Dominions and India.

Immediately Germany signs the Treaty of Peace a meeting of what will virtually be the Imperial Conference will be held in London for the purpose of adjusting the claims of Great Britain, the Dominions and India and deciding the method of payment. If one or more of the Dominions prefer to accept a lump sum down from Great Britain, the Conference will discuss the question. Other subjects for discussion will be the method of payment of pensions of soldiers and their dependents and a number of questions respecting Germany's former colonies, the value of which to the mandatory states will be placed against their claims for reparation.

Lloyd George Arrives

Paris, April 17.—Mr. Lloyd George arrived this evening.

Council Is Heard On Brigade Question

(Continued from Page 1)

report did make reference to their good work in a paragraph which dealt also with the question of the reorganisation of the Brigade and in deleting this paragraph in the view that it was undesirable that any statement should be made at the present time which might prejudge the merits or demerits of the case for reorganisation, this reference to the work of the volunteer members was also unintentionally excised.

"I am to assure you that the Council does fully appreciate the value of the services rendered by the volunteer members to the community and as a matter of fact in his speech which was drafted about three weeks ago in review of the work of the past year, a tribute to the volunteer members was inserted by the Chairman."

A request that the volunteers furnish a statement of alterations in the status of the Brigade considered essential to their continuance in the department is made in a letter dated February 28. The Council also urges the volunteers to remain in the department until their adequate arrangements can be made.

Mr. Stavers replied to these requests in the following letter:

Ask Definite Statns

"Sir.—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 28 and in reply I am directed to inform you that the incident of the Chief Officer's report and our omission therefrom is merely a side issue and does not in any way affect our request, that the Council should furnish us with a definite statement as to whether they are prepared to relieve us of our duties immediately, or whether they are desirous that we carry on until such time as they can make other arrangements.

"Until we know that the Council wish us to carry on until other adequate arrangements are made, and also how long it will be before the Council can complete their arrangements, we do not feel called upon to make any suggestions for alterations in the status of the Brigade, which might be quite superfluous and merely serve as a subject for criticism."

Then follows the announcement that the Council planned a volunteer section to be stationed at Hongkew, to work and under orders of the Chief Officer; other stations to be manned by the professional firemen. This brought a strongly-worded letter from Mr. Stavers stating that "even the most casual of inquiries would have elicited the fact that no company of the Volunteer Brigade would for a moment entertain the idea of such a reorganisation."

'Dismissal' Is Accepted

"We consider the Council to have virtually dismissed the volunteer members of the Brigade and accordingly we accept that dismissal with effect from April 30," Mr. Stavers writes.

The volunteers then proceed to point out to the Council that they "consider it extremely dangerous to entrust the safety of the Settlement to the type of coolie that has been hurriedly enrolled for the professional brigade during the past two years" and close by disclaiming all responsibility for the safety of the Settlement from fire after April 30 and requesting the publication of all corrrespondence.

A letter dated yesterday answers the stand taken by the volunteers and summarises the various steps taken in reorganising the Brigade as follows:

"The Council views with extreme regret the attitude which the volunteer members of the Brigade have elected to adopt.

"It was fully nine months ago that proposals for the reorganisation of the Brigade were discussed by the chairman and vice-chairman of Council, the foremen of Nos. 1, 2 and 7 companies and your first assistant, and all were agreed that a change in the status of the Brigade was necessary; what that change should be was not decided at once in order that the volunteer members might submit suggestions for consideration.

Council Deplores Inactivity

"Nothing transpired for several months and a further inquiry, addressed to you on February 8, requesting the views of the volunteer members, only met with the reply that they did not wish to make any suggestions for the permanent reorganisation of the Brigade but desired to be relieved of their duties as early as possible; they would, however, carry on temporarily provided certain alterations were made which they considered essential.

"On further inquiring what those alterations were, no suggestions were forthcoming and the Council was therefore obliged to proceed with the work of reorganisation without assistance from the volunteer members and the proposal set out in its letter of March 31 is the result. Your reply, in alluding to a verbal suggestion by the Chairman of the Council that it might be possible to make some arrangement on these lines, you state that you considered the Council had already reached its decision on the subject and any suggestions would be quite superfluous and would merely serve as a subject for criticism.

Council Had Not Decided

"Even if the Council had made its decision, which I am directed to state emphatically, it had not, it is considered regrettable that the volunteer members should not have made known their views on the subject or made alternative suggestions, instead of merely intimating that they consider themselves dismissed from the end of the month.

Day Of Volunteers Passed

"In summarising the present position of affairs therefore, I am directed to state that the Council, responsible for the efficiency of the fire fighting services of this Settlement, has during recent years recognised with considerable anxiety that the day had passed when the whole of the work of the Fire Brigade could with fairness be left entirely to the volunteer personel.

"The Council had hoped that the members of the Brigade would cordially co-operate in the measures for reorganisation necessitated alike from the increasing number, intricacy and value of modern fire fighting appliances, as from the fact that conflicting business and private duties, to an ever increasing degree, rendered attendance of the volunteer members in sufficient numbers at day fires, a matter of great anxiety.

"It is chiefly for the latter reason that the building up of the professionally trained portion of the Brigade has for many months been a matter of the greatest care, so as to bring it to the stage of development now reached, where the total absence upon occasion of the whole of the volunteer element, at even the largest fires, would not prejudically affect its efficiency.

Praise For Volunteers

"In taking these steps, however, the Council had and has no desire to dispense with the services of the volunteer element; it has always viewed with the greatest appreciation the unselfish devotion to public duty of the members of the Brigade in that they gave of their best to the public service without expectation of merit or award. It was therefore hoped that while, for the sake of efficiency, the Brigade must be administered and, to a large extent manipulated by a professionally trained staff, it would be possible to retain, permanently, a section conducted by volunteer effort as heretofore. That the volunteer members should decline to co-operate in such a project is a great disappointment to the Council and in accepting regretfully their decision, I am directed to repeat the Council's assurance of the grateful thanks of the community for the services rendered in the past by the volunteer members of the Brigade and to express its regret that those services should terminate."

I am, Sir,
Yours obedient servant,
E. S. B. Rowe,
Assistant Secretary.

J. W. Stavers, Esq.,
Senior Foreman,
Shanghai Fire Brigade.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "*A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death.*" The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
WM. J. MCCRANN, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
N. B. STIER, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Large variety, prices from 30 cts. upwards.

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We Specialize In Machines For

ADDING
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Machines for every purpose

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
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PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Now is the time to PAINT

Consult our Contracting Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18B Kiangse Road SOLE AGENTS Phone: Central 108

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

IT IS WORTH YOUR WHILE TO WRITE US about your requirements for

ALL CLASSES OF BRITISH MADE GOODS.

Some Specialities:

Table Cutlery, Razors, Locks of all kinds, Buttons, Electric Light and Gas Fittings, Edge Tools, Hammers, Machine Tools, Springs, Grinding Machines.

Write

THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR,
Monument House, London, E.C. 3.

Special terms for trial orders and sample collections.

INCOME TAX RETURNS
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1918

Individual Income Tax Return Forms

for the calendar year 1918 have been received at this Consulate General and will be distributed through the Shipping Office to all applicants.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul General.

Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

22236

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

52nd MEETING
3rd May, 1919.
(SATURDAY)
1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 28th April, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

CHEAP SALE

40% DISCOUNT
OFF ALL GOODS
For Four Weeks Only

GOLD, SILVERWARE, JADES

Gems and other precious Stones

SING FAT & CO.
43A Kiangse Road

22235

LOST

Delivery order, issued by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf and Godown Co., Pootung, B/L No. 179, for two cases screws ex s.s. "Slavic Prince," marked A 2311 C.S.&G. D

This is now declared null and void and the public are warned against negotiating same. Duplicate is being issued.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.,
38 Canton Road.

22241

TUNGSTEN

Our products are purified in our own concentrating plant. We also handle mica and bearing metal at most reasonable prices.

THE YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY COMPANY
P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

22243

LOST

Lost, B/L No. 4 for 112 pkgs. Ore Stone, ex "Hsin Peking" from Ningpo, Voy. 1856, imported on Mar. 24th, 1918. Delivery has been taken of 30 pkgs., and the public are hereby warned not to negotiate the B/L, as it has been cancelled, and application is being made to have duplicate issued.

HSINLI & CO.

22237

FOR SALE

WE have just received a fresh supply of Blackline Paper, Ferro-Prussiate Paper, &c., &c.

Particulars and prices obtainable from

The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd.
38, Canton Road.
Phone, Central 841.

22190

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & CO., 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1919, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th April to the 24th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1919.

21945

The International Trading Co.

申美洋行

General Importers and Exporters, Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives,

127 SZECHUEN ROAD, TEL. C. 4193.

Managing Director . . S. S. Kingsley
Gen. Manager . . Windford Woo
Assistant „ . . Jansen M. Leon

22150

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL. Office Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m. May 15, 1919, and then opened, for furnishing coal for Nagasaki, and Miike, Japan, Manila and other military stations Philippine Department. Further information on application.

22191

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22057

NOTICE

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd.

Applicants for Shares in the above Company were today officially notified of Allotment.

A limited number of Shares are still obtainable.

Application forms may be obtained at:

The Company's office, 24 Kiangse Road,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Hongkew Branch, 9 Broadway,

And from the Company's Solicitors

Messrs. White-Cooper and Master, No. 1 Museum Road

DIRECTORS { F. H. Crossley, E. T. Byrne, T. H. Harris, H. E. Morton

Shanghai, 23rd April, 1919

22238

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE

We beg to notify our patrons that the

PEARLS AND JEWELLERY

which were stolen from us some months ago have now been recovered and returned to us by the Police Department. We wish to convey our thanks to the public for the kind sympathy shown us at the time of our loss.

We have decided, commencing on April 24th and for ten days only, to offer these good at a cash discount of

thirty (30%) per cent.

MIKIMOTO PEARL STORE
31 Nanking Road

22234

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

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22

NANKING ROAD

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
OFFICE FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

AGENTS FOR: THE MARCHANT, MONROE, MILLIONAIRE, SUNSTRAND, AND NEW STANDARD ADDING-LISTING AND CALCULATING MACHINES.

"National" Portable Typewriter, Complete Mex. $70.00

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287

Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing-Director.

Tientsin, 15th April, 1919.

22125

Chinese Post Office
NOTIFICATION No. 397

I have today resumed charge of the Shanghai Postal District.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1919.

22242

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.

22240

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

37-B Canton Road, second-floor, one suite of two large rooms. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.

22214 A. 29

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22152

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21869

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced shipping accountant (foreigner) for Shanghai by large American firm. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

22211 A., 25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: Services of a Male Stenographer to start work at once. Good prospects for efficient worker. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

ADVERTISER invites boring contracters to apply in writing for undertaking to sink several bore holes in connection with mining operation. Rocks most likely encountered are limestone, sandstone and shales. State lowest average charge per yard bored; traveling, boarding and lodging expenses being included. Only persons having previous experience need apply. Replies to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

22192 A.27

HOUSES WANTED

Unfurnished house, in Hongkew district preferred. Advertiser willing to sign three years' lease for suitable house if properly done up. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

22196 M.2

WANTED unfurnished residence with large garden. Long lease. French Concession or Western district preferred. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

22160 A.24.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.

70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

TO LET, pleasant apartment, furnished, entire floor, three rooms and bath, separate kitchen and servants' quarters. Enclosed verandah, stable, tennis. Taels 95. Garden, taxes and water included. From June 1st, Western district, near trams. Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

22232

TO LET, a furnished room overlooking the river, without board, for gentleman only. Apply to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

22239 A. 27

TO LET, occupancy at once, detached house, nine rooms, Taels fifty. 58 Baikal Road, Wayside.

22244 A. 27

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let with board, one large double room, bath room attached, suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road; Phone, Central 2321.

22033

FOR RENT: Unfurnished flat, ground floor, three rooms, kitchen and bath. Western district. Phone West 1295 or apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

22199 A.24

ROOM and BOARD .6 Wayside Road, Madame Antoinette.

22185 M. 3

TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A Chinese possessing excellent education in English and Chinese, desires engagement. Varied experience. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

22229 A. 25

BOOKKEEPER — correspondent, capable of managing import or export department, open to accept any position. Willing to start with Taels 175. Outport no objection. Address to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

22226 A. 26

EXPERIENCED Chinese with practical knowledge of salesmanship and general office work, seeks position as office assistant or salesman. Apply to Box 43, THE PRESS.

22221 A. 25

A Young energetic Chinese seeks position. Has good experience of accounts, shipping, insurance and general office routine. Good references. No objection to outport Replies to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

22197 A.24

STATISTICIAN, translator, advertising man, commercial and technical writer, and draftsman, desires such position in foreign or Chinese firm, American educated and practised. Absolutely honest and highly intelligent. Willing worker. Speaks and writes both Chinese and English. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

22189 A.24

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, four-roomed dwelling house with out-house, Avenue Road, opposite Wong Ka Shaw Gardens, close to Carter Road. Apply to Box 48, THE CHINA PRESS.

22233 A. 26

That desirable residence, 549 Great Western Road, to let, furnished, from May to November inclusive. Three sittings and bathrooms, garage, etc. For particulars apply to Shanghai Land Investment Co.

22210 A. 27

TO LET, four-roomed house with garden, 858 Siccawei Road, near French tram. Taels sixty. Fine country air. Garage, verandahs.

22208 A. 25

TO LET from May 1st, nice, comfortable, Cool House on Avenue Joffre. Eight minutes from Park, is fully furnished, two bed and two bathrooms, is screened, has electric fans, small garden and garage, can be let for six months or longer. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

22220 A. 25

HOUSES TO LET, 46, Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed house with attics, Tls. 115. 113, Avenue Road, six-roomed house with closed verandahs, garden and stabling, Tls. 90. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Telephone East 24.

22195 A.27

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 2 Hart Road, Tls. 115.00; 8 Hart Road, Tls. 65.00; 207 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00; 208 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00. The West End Estates, Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road.

22155

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21872

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

21873

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

21274

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 8 volumes "Chinese Recorder," 1907-1914, publishers' bindings, perfect condition; also 11 numbers 1915. Send offers to 137 Dixwell Road.

22230 A. 24

FOR SALE, sailing yacht "MARNE" (ex "Mignon"). Apply to E. Binder, c/o Olivier & Co., 16 Museum Road.

22227 A. 27

FOR SALE: One 4-seater touring car, Studebaker, latest model; in use only 2 months, owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard VII.

22203 A. 25

FOR SALE: One Renault Limousine, 4-cylinder, in perfect running order; owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard Edouard VII.

22203 A. 25

FOR SALE, one I.S.S. Bond, fully paid up for 34 months. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

22206 A. 25

FOR SALE, sewing cotton thread, news print paper. Price moderate. Apply Chino-Siberian Commercial Co., 6 Foochow Road. Telephone 562.

22222 A. 25

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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Sir Duncan Carmichael.
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Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART.
Manager.

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Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

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Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
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Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

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Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

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Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Klukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
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Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
G. G. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,932.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Klukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturday, 10 A.M. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 國 通 商 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 4916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Klukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,118,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Klukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, Shanghai Office

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

LIMITED.
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoon
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Timatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Wednesday, April 23, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches	30.06	30.06
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.17	-0.08
Variation for 12 hrs.	↑0.06	↑0.03
Wind—Direction	S	SSW
Wind—Miles per hour.	9.3	7.5
Temperature (Fahr.) ...	47°5	60°4
Humidity	88	48
Nebulosity (0-10)	0	0
Rainfall, inches	—	—

22.—Very hazy but fine weather prevails in our regions, whilst a full storm is raging over Liaotung South Manchuria, and the sea of Japan. The barometers have risen in Central China, but there is still a shallow depression developing in the South over Kwangtung and Fukien.

23.—Hazy but rather fine weather with moderate Southerly breezes.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 22, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	12-14
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	60-80
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	16-18
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	6-10
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-18
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	40-45
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-20
Bananas	„	10-12
Cherries	„	10-12
Chestnuts	„	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	5-12
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.10
Rice	per 100 lbs.	$6.5?
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$2.35
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/10½ = Tls. 4.10
@ exch. 73.1 = Mex. $5.61
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 114 = Tls. 87.72
@ 73.1 = Mex. $120.00
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: ...72.8
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 270
Copper Cash .....per tael 1854
Native Interest .....Tls. .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 28.06
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.67

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/10⅛
London ..... Demand 4/10⅜
India ..... T.T. 324
Paris ..... T.T. 682½
Paris ..... Demand 685½
New York ..... T.T. 113⅛
New York ..... Demand 113⅜
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 45⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 281½
Singapore ..... T.T. 48⅛

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/11⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/0⅛
London ... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/0⅛
London ... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/1
London ... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/1⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 715½
New York ... o/d. Docy. 115⅛
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 119⅛

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Nominal
Roubles 3,150 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $4.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls. 3.76	@	4/9½		£1
„ 1	@	645	Francs	7.19
„ 0.82	@	109½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@	46	Yen	2.42
„ 1	@	15	Rupees	3.99
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Japanese Government Bonds
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.30 cash
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.40 April
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.95 May
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.20 June
Japan and China S. and W. Co., Tls. 19.30 May
Japan and China S. and W. Co., Tls. 18.90 June
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 20.30 June
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 20's Tls. 190.20 May
Water Moon 16's Tls. 135.50 May
Water Moon 16's Tls. 175.00 June
Phoenix Tls. 182.00 April
Wedding Tls. 188.00 April
Wedding Tls. 174.00 May
For Standard Tls. 173.60 May

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Culty's Dairy Tls. 12.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 35.00 Cash
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 36.00 Jnue
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 13.20 June
New Engineering Tls. 24.20
Kota Bahroes Tls. 5.25

Unofficial

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 185.00 June
Chinese Engineering and Mining "B" Tls. 11.00

Java Consolidated Rubber And Coffee Eastates

The directors of Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., have decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting that a dividend of Taels 0.60 per share be paid.

The result of the year's working may be summarised as follows:

	Guilders.
The profit of the Dutch campany, including the sum brought forward from last year was....	224,331.72
out of which there has been paid to the Shanghai company, in dividends, etc., ...	165,136.67
There has been written off for depreciation....	9,271.53
There has been provided for income tax	40,000.00
and it is proposed to carry forward	9,923.52
Guilders	224,331.72

The profit and loss account of the Shanghai company shows a balance, including the sum brought forward and after paying all charges and providing for directors' and auditor's fees of ..... Taels 48,657.56

and it is now proposed:

To pay a dividend of Taels 0.60 per share..	45,000.00
To pay a bonus to managers and staffs	2,700.00
To carry forward.....	957.56
Taels	48,657.56

Aeroplane Stunts Over Nazareth Told Of By Flier

Young American In British Royal Air Forces Saw Service In Palestine

New York, March 20.—"Arabs" and "Bedouins" are words of a strange color and an old, old sound: "Cheik" and "bernous" are new entirely to a lot of us; and about "Mecca" and "Palestine" and "Nazareth," "Mesopotamia," "Jerusalem," and "Damascus" there is a rich and old-gold glamor which unsuits them utterly for casual, current use. They are brocaded too heavily for wearing every day, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, so it is strange, even after all our war-news training, to hear them falling rapidly and matter-of-factly from the lips of a boy in the light blue uniform of the British Royal Air Forces, a small and extremely young-looking pilot who looks lost and alienated when sunk in the deep cushions of a chair in the lounge of the Hotel Vanderbilt. This is Capt. Alan Bott, who flew first in France, and then in Palestine and Syria, where he went with General Allenby's army to fight Turks in the Holy Land.

But one who flies over a country—even such a rocky, difficult country as Palestine and so set apart by tradition—and sees it spread below quite openly on sunny mornings and moonlit nights, sets up a kind of intimacy with it. Nazareth from above may seem as natural as London or Chicago. "It is a wonderful country to fly over," said Captain Bott, but the wonder for him comes not from the brocade and old-gold tradition, but from the actual beauty of the land, from the bright and subtly woven colors of that strange creature called the Arab, and the daily life of the cities in which he dwells.

The Arab is, he says, a wonderful chap, intelligent and worth working for when the blight of the Turk is off him, with a way of being comradely a high sense of humor, and a strict, stern honor all his own.

"There was a famous Arab chieftain," he said, "a picturesque old bird, who had had twenty-eight wives and been wounded thirteen times and had killed seventy-five men in single combat. He had been in all sorts of raids all over Arabia and Syria. The Sherif of Mecca, most direct descendant from Mohammed, gave a dinner in honor of the amalgamation of all the tribes from Arabia to southern Syria when the heads of the tribes came to swear their fealty. And after this old bird had eaten two courses he left the dinner, and the sound of hammering on stone could be heard outside. Then he came in and mumbled, 'Pray, pardon me for having presumed to sit down with you and eat with Turkish teeth.' He had taken out his Turkish teeth and smashed them on the stone and he could eat no more of the dinner. But later they got him some from an Egyptian dentist.

They are fond of the British," he said. "An Englishman can travel in any part of Arabia and not be molested, except, perhaps, by the Bedouins who would kill a man for an old shirt or his boots. The Bedouin is different from the other Arabs. He wanders over his sand and lives, no one knows how. He has no conception of numbers above ten and knows nothing about time except by the sun. He is brave and lawless, and he is often starving."

As for the Turk, he said: "Everywhere they go becomes a desert. But Mesopotamia and Syria, now that they are irrigated, will be as rich as Egypt, with three crops a year. The country will go back to what it was before the blight of the Turks came on it."

Captain Bott tells enthusiastically of the work of the Arab army under Col. T. E. Lawrence, a young Oxford don, who started out as a lieutenant, who put on the Bedouin dress and went to the Sherif of Mecca, and with the Sherif's son, Feisul, who is now representing the Arabs at the Peace Conference, organised the different tribes into one army, living among them as one of them, and coming up for conferences with Gen. Allenby in his flowing robes and his bernous, which is the head-dress most in vogue.

"While Gen. Allenby was having the scrap in Palestine proper," Captain Bott said, "Lawrence and the Arabs were tearing up the German railroads with their bare hands. And he led them up the long track of the desert to Deraa, a railroad junction, where they rounded up the Fourth Turkish Army. When I was taken to be interrogated by the Germans in Nazareth, one of them said to me, 'These Arabs are giving up the fight with you. We have a letter from the Sherif saying there is no use, that we are the stronger, and they have given up. I thought, of course, it was a damn lie. But when another British officer told me that he had been told the same thing by the head of the Fourth Turkish Army, I began to believe it. Not until I got back to London did I see Lawrence, and I asked him whatever that story was and whether it was true, and he said, 'I wrote those letters myself, so that the Turks would lay off us.' And it worked."

Captain Bott's own adventures were many and various. He got to Palestine just after the fall of Jerusalem, landing at Jaffa, having first flown around the Sphinx and the Pyramids and circled over the desert as far as the Temples of the Kings at Karnak. His job was to fly over to Nazareth and do "low straffing," which scared the Mohammedan soldiers badly, bombing the signal stations, and "sitting" on the airdrome so that no German planes could go up for signaling, while the British cavalry went up and captured Nazareth. It was on April 24 last year that Captain Bott was fighting two German planes, when two others, which were "hiding in the clouds," shot into his petrol tank and he came down, with his machine afire, on the rocks. "There are no landing places in Palestine," he said.

For awhile he was confined in the Austrian hospital at Tul-Keran, south of Damascus, fifteen miles from the sea. When he tried to escape in a little boat he was brought back and put into a slimy dungeon in Nazareth under the fort, and, after another frustrated attempt at getting away, to a mud village in the heart of Asia Minor, where he had a loaf of bread and three eggs a day. But, through the gullibility of a Turkish doctor who thought the fits that Bott threw were real, he was sent to Constantinople, where, with the aid of a woman spy, a German passport, and the bridge across the Bosphorus into the Turkish city of Stamboul, he and an Australian captain finally escaped. For three weeks they masqueraded there in Stamboul, Bott as a German, the Australian as a dirty old Arab, and another British officer as a young European girl.

The story of all this, and of how they all got away on a Russian tramp steamship in a little room which had six inches of bilge water in it, landed at Odessa, and finally at the British Mission at Sofia, make very good listening along with the story of the Allenby campaign and the general subject of flying in Palestine.

End Of Cable Delays Believed Is In Sight

(Continued from Page 1)

end would not be important. The increase in speed does not depend on the magnifier alone. The balances of the duplex apparatus have to be refined to an extraordinary degree in order to get the benefit of the magnifier and so far we know, no one but Mr. Heurtley himself has been able to get the increase of 30 percent out of the cables by the aid of his magnifier. Mr. Heurtley himself refined the balances on all of the cables on which his magnifier is producing the improved results and Mr. Heurtley is not available.

The Bruce Relays ordered in 1917 have only just been delivered and are not yet at their stations consequently through working is only in operation in one direction—from Guam through Midway and Honolulu to San Francisco.

Westbound Messages Slower

In the westward direction from San Francisco to Guam the relaying at Honolulu and Midway is done by manual translation, that is, the operator reads the incoming tape and signals the message forward by hand sending. These are extra handlings by operators. Errors increase in proportion to the number of handlings and in a certain proportion to the speed of transmission.

Under present conditions increased speed, even if it could be obtained by the mere introduction of magnifiers, which it cannot for the reason of "balance" given above, would tend to increase the number of errors. Speed in original transmission is more than negatived by errors which prevent the addresses from understanding the message.

Before the United States entered the war there was no congestion on the Pacific cables.

It is not to be expected that there will be congestion after peace is declared.

The congestion is caused by the increased length of messages. The increased length of messages is caused by the censorship ban on private codes. The sender has to use three times as many words in the authorised codes as he would have to use in his private code.

The proclamation of peace cannot be delayed very much longer. The time must be near when the censorship will be lifted.

Everything has been done and is being done that is possible to increase and perfect the service of the Commercial Pacific cable. As soon as the apparatus already ordered is delivered and installed, the cable will have the most efficient apparatus available to increase its efficiency in normal times and protect the service in abnormal times, such as the recent influenza epidemic.

(Signed) Geo. Clapperton.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 10.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch
staple spot ..... 17.80d.
April ..... 17.10d.
May ..... 15.53d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, April 10.—The Bank of England's rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 percent.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for the week ending April 20 was 267 tons.

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IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurities, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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WEATHER

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BIRTH

JORDAN: To Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jordan, Hankow, on April 19th, a son.

22231

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 23, 1919

The Duty Of Americans In China

AMERICANS of Shanghai have now two opportunities to help bear a small share of the nation's burden of war. The last Liberty Loan campaign has begun in the United States and the income tax blanks for this year's payment have arrived in Shanghai.

The war is over but it must not be forgotten that its burden goes on. The sacrifices are not yet over; they will not be for many years. It is as much the part of patriotism to help in the common sacrifice after the war as during the war. It is as much a part of the victory and the cost of it. Americans in China will not begrudge the little that is asked of them. We here have been spared much. We have not given our lives or undergone the physical suffering of the trenches. We have lived in plenty while our countrymen at home have voluntarily given up luxuries and even necessities, and even felt the pinch of need. We have lived without restrictions on action and movement while our countrymen have had their daily lives circumscribed by the needs of war. We have even been called on to give in money less than our people at home. And now the unrest, the uncertainties, the mental trials and financial losses of readjustment are spared us. We owe much to our soft shelter and we can best make restitution by bearing at least our share, if not more than our share, of the burden of paying for the victory.

So far no Liberty Loan campaign has been begun here, because the necessary instructions have not been received from the Treasury Department, but it is understood that these have been cabled for and that when they arrive Americans will be able to purchase bonds at any of the banks, just as before. It need not be said that every American will be expected at least to take one bond.

So also with the income tax. It is the only tax we in Shanghai can pay; other Americans have had to pay on everything. The fact that there is no practical method of compelling all Americans here to file their schedules and that it is made largely a matter of honor will not mean that there will be any less to fulfill their duty for that. The law of the United States requires every American citizen to pay a tax on his income. The law of the United States protects every American citizen in China. The tax is a small enough recompense.

Whatever discontent there is concerning the rate of exchange to be applied to the calculation of incomes is a detail that should not affect the general principle. If enough representations are made the proper authorities will take the matter up with Washington in order to get relief. Some relief is in all fairness due. It is hardly fair to compute a Shanghai salary on a gold basis at the present abnormal exchange, when living expenses must all be paid in silver. Salaries put into gold are entirely unrepresentative, inasmuch as they do not represent the same margin between expenses and income as they would at home. A more liberal rate of exchange, one bearing in mind local conditions, should be fixed. If vigorous enough efforts are made, no doubt one will be. But that is a lesser issue. The point not to be lost sight of is that for non-combatants the war did not end with the surrender of the Germans, that it still holds out a duty for loyal Americans, and that the responsibility of Americans in China is greater even that of those at home, for we have suffered less.

Advice To Japan By A Japanese

By Dr. Kiichi Horie
(*From The Taiyo*)

The question of racial discrimination is the principal topic of the day. How this question will ultimately be settled at the Paris conference, no one can tell at this moment, but this much is certain, that once Japan enters the League of Nations and pledges herself to improve the condition of her labor in accordance with the general tendency, foreign countries may rightly be criticised for continuing to treat us with discrimination, for the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa in discriminating against us are moved not so much by racial as by economic considerations. These countries have been endeavoring to enhance the standard of life of their working people, and the progress made in this direction is greater than is generally supposed in this country. In face of this fact it is little wonder that the United States, for instance, in her eagerness to advance still further the material welfare of the masses, does not like to allow the free immigration of people with a lower standard of living than that obtaining there. To allow cheap labor to enter and work in competition with native labor would be like destroying with her own hands the work which she set out to accomplish. That racial discrimination against us in the United States, Canada, and other countries increases with the progress made in the direction of advancing the material happiness of their respective working classes will be sufficient to indicate that the reason for discrimination against the colored races is more economic than racial.

The United States and others have right on their side when they proceed to protect native labor by putting an embargo on the free inflow of cheap labor. Therefore, for Japan to try to get discrimination abolished by dwelling on the injustice of the treatment meted out to her people in foreign lands does not seem to be the way to bring about the desired end. I wonder why Japan, if she wishes to obtain equality with the Western people, does not declare her intention to adopt measures to raise the standard of living of the working class to at least that ruling in the West, and then go on to insist on the abolition of discriminating treatment.

It is beyond me to foretell the result of the insistence of the Japanese delegates to Paris in regard to the abolition of racial discrimination. To me it would be almost impossible for Japan to obtain the sympathetic hearing of her case when she demands equality without taking into consideration the economic aspects of the question. Nothing is more laughable than for Japan to be forced into the union for the amelioration of the conditions of labor without succeeding in getting discrimination abolished. But the course of the discussions at the Paris conference give indications that such will be the issue.

30,000 War Brides

Over 30,000 Australian, Canadian, New Zealand soldiers have married British girls, who are going to their new homes as their husbands are demobilised.

Brigadier General Foott of the Australian head quarter staff told The London Evening News that within three days two ships had left Plymouth with troops for Australia.

The Lancashire had 1,220 men on board, a number of wives accompanying their husbands. The Ascanius had 1,400 troops and some of the men s wives on board.

All the Australian troops in France hre returning to England on short leave before being sent home. Thirty thousand troops have gone back; there remain about 120,000 to return.

Altogether over 7,000 Australians have married English, Welsh, and Scottish girls.

Owing to railway troubles in France the Canadians are not being sent back as quickly as was expected. Since the signing of the armistice 45,000 Canadian troops have returned home, and there are still 200,000 to be demobilised.

The 21,000 newly married Canadians and their wives are being assembled at Buxton, and are being sent overseas from Liverpool.

Over 2,000 New Zealanders have found life partners in Great Britain. Since the armistice was signed 15,000 New Zealanders have returned home, and there are some 40,000 waiting to return.

Philip Gibbs On America And League Of Nations

By Philip Gibbs
(*From London Daily Chronicle*)

New York, March 8.—Since I have been in America one topic of conversation has dominated all other subjects of thought. It is the ideal of the League of Nations, associated with the personality and the purposes of President Wilson in his interpretation of that scheme for re-shaping the world's relationship.

At dinner tables this topic is on the board before the grape fruit has been removed to make way for the soup. It interrupts one's attention to comic episodes on a variety stage; one is involved in whispered discussions while a Belle of New York sings "soft stuff" in the limelight. It creates storms in teacups of ladies from 4:30 to 6:30 in the afternoon when light music is being played in the salons of the great hotels.

No class of people is definitely divided on this subject from any other class. Its controversy cuts athwart political parties and social cliques. Intellectually, it divides husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, and lifelong friends, who reveal the most intense emotion on this subject, so that they flare up into a fire of argument—until it is extinguished for a little while by the laughter of good-natured people who are startled by their own vehemence.

Attitudes and acts of President Wilson are hotly criticised or warmly defended. After my first surprise, as a stranger ignorant of political opinion in the United States, I now see the issues involved. Critics of President Wilson—and there are many among the Intellectuals of New York—complain bitterly that he has not taken the nation into his confidence. That is to say, he has asked them for a blank check on behalf of the pledges which he is making without reference to them.

These pledges, they say, may involve the United States in European quarrels, contrary to all their traditions and interests. They say, some of them, that by tactlessness and in an autocratic spirit he has flouted Congress to such a degree that they must refuse to submit any longer to this challenge of their powers and rights.

On the other hand, the President's admirers say that all this criticism is fastening on to small matters which have little significance compared with the vast responsibilities which President Wilson is shouldering with a high and simple courage for the sake of American prestige and power; and that, beyond any doubt, the nation's ruler has the mass of American people behind him in his attempt to safeguard humanity from the repetition of such evils as overtook it in 1914.

As an Englishman here in America, after being an onlooker of the war for four and a half years, I confess I am distressed by the violent conflict of thought at present seething among the American people, and threatening to wreck the hopes of all those other peoples who have been scorched and tortured by the fires of that infernal strife in Europe.

But the thing is comforting after an analysis of these passionate opinions as expressed to me by many different types of American citizens, both men and women. It is that, through all this division of intellectual argument, there is—beyond any doubt—a general agreement of spiritual purpose.

The soul of America, as I have seen it, is not at this moment touched by selfishness. No man in my hearing has ever hinted at any desire for such commercial or political advantages as the United States might seize out of the troubles of Europe. On the contrary, hard business men and professional men like New York lawyers speak not for my benefit. They talk among themselves, as I have heard them, with unconscious, simple idealism, profoundly touched by emotion, in spite of their common-sense, practical and direct words which have no "flummery" in their way of speech.

Their criticism of the League of Nations—if they are against it—is not based on mean views, but on a fear that it may be a machine super-imposed upon the peoples of the world without their own spirit behind it, and without real power to restrain the evil purposes of nations ready to treat the League as another "scrap of paper" when it suits them.

Secondly, they think it may break down the traditional isolation of America, and involve the people of the United States in petty quarrels leading to war, so that her spirit and her armed power will be used—not, as in this war, for the safety of civilisation and the supreme needs of humanity—but as a party to the petty, ignoble quarrels of rival States. They are afraid of being "dragged in" to the old "European jungle world of hook and claw and the prowling of the beast in search of weaker prey."

I do not blame them. For it is a fearful thought to these people who before the war watched the secret intrigues, the hatreds, and the ambitions of the small kingdoms and the alliances of Great Powers in Europe with disdain and disgust. But what the American people whom I have met do not understand—what it is difficult for them to understand—is the passionate yearning of the great masses of the peoples for American aid in liberating them from the repetition of such horrors as those through which they have just passed in agony.

Among soldiers of the French army, as well as among soldiers of the British army, there was from the beginning a sense of despair that civilisation itself should have been dragged down to such depths of degradation in the filth of the battlefields, with their wholesale slaughter of lives and beauty and decency. Their hatred of the Germans, who were the direct cause of this, did not blind them to the larger truth that the whole high political structure and philosophy of Europe had been damnably guilty; and that if it had been different—oh, God! in some way different!—not even the Germans would or could have let these devils loose upon the boyhood of nations and upon the women and children, too.

Over and over again in the early days of this great upheaval, French officers and men said to me, with the thrill of passion in their voices, such things as this: "If I thought this would ever happen again I woud strangle my child in its cradle to save it from such torture." This was said to me not once nor dozens nor scores of times by bloody and bandaged men, but hundreds of times. It was the common, general passionate thought. And hundreds of times, on the British front, in trenches and in dug-outs and in officers' messes, our own men spoke to me with a similar line of thought.

Deeper than their hatred of the enemy who had brought this thing upon them was their hatred of the statesmen and politicians and men of wealth and men of learning who had failed to foresee the horrors ahead; the old leaders who had gone on in the foolish old way, supporting balances of power, framing secret alliances, inflaming national rivalries, and maintaining the old philosophy of moral force—to hold or to grab.

Young English officers of good family argued passionately in the face of death that all our social structure was wrong, and that there would be no hope for the humanity for which they were going to die—they knew that—unless some new relationship between nations could be established giving, at least, some postponement—some respite to the spasms of slaughter between the powers of so-called "Peace"—something more than the lulls which were but preparation for new massacres of youth.

That conviction has not been killed by victory. It is in the hearts of the living as it was in the souls of the dead, and I write of what I know. It is in the hearts of multitudes of women who gave their first-born and sometimes their second, and third, and fourth born, to the devoring monster of war. It is holding the brains of millions of workmen, who watch the politicians of the world with increasing hatred and distrust because of their failure to avert the frightful catastrophe and because of their tinkering now with problems which must be handled largely, and with unshrinking courage, in order to make the world clean of foul outrage against civilised ideals on those corpse-strewn fields in France. And not only clean in that way, but clean also of old social evils, which come largely from the crushing burden of militarism; so that, this being lifted, men and women of the people, the nobodies who are everybody, may enjoy more beauty of life, get more of the fruits of labor, and build their homes decently, without fear of seeing them in ruins, and free of even the specter of the wolf at the door.

It is for those instinctive reasons that the great masses of Europe look to this proposal of a League of Nations with hope, if not with faith. It is all vague to them; they cannot understand by what machinery it will be made possible and powerful. But they believe that at last some new arrangement will be made by the statesmen of the world in the interests of the peoples whom they used as food for guns and for cannon fodder.

Let us be frank, and put it straight and square like that, because that is the naked and terrible truth working in the minds of millions.

If the League of Nations fails, as it may—because it is a most daring effort to lift the organisation of human society to a higher plane of hope, and that is not easy of achievement—there is only one alternative. For a time I thought there were two alternatives, first of which was a new combination of alliances, leading certainly to another race for armaments and to another grouping of Powers, until the time came for the next inevitable war, far more terrible in its sweep of slaughter than the one now passed. But I am certain now that there is only one alternative.

What will happen if the League is not established, with the impetus of the world's democracy behind it, is as clear as sunlight to discerning minds, who are in touch with the popular passion born out of the sufferings of the war. What will happen is a wild revolt of many peoples against their established forms of Government, in a mad hope that in anarchy they may gain the freedom of their souls and bodies, and the freedom of their unborn children, to enjoy the fruits of their labor in larger measure than now, and enjoy it in safety against the devastating terrors of modern warfare.

The alternative to a League of Nations, democratic in its foundations and powerful by the understanding and faith of peoples, is Bolshevism. But Bolshevism is revolt of the mob against the leaders who have betrayed it, and against the classes who have resisted a new philosophy of life which seeks to replace the fetish worship of old cruelties by a wider brotherhood. It is the madness of mobs driven to insanity by despair and fear.

America has the supreme chance of any Power in the world today, because she is looked upon by the new peoples of Europe as a fair, unselfish, and democratic arbitrator, aloof from their rivalries, and untainted by the disease which has infected their civilisation.

American people whom I have met do not realise this immense power of their mission, nor do they understand that to the European masses, when President Wilson speaks, he speaks—as the Europeans believe—for America herself. Over here in New York many people repudiate the assertion that the President speaks for America, and say he has not authority behind him. If that is so and if Mr. Wilson fails, America may lose this great chance in the history of mankind; and, in any case, if, with President Wilson, or without him, the Legue of Nations fails—then the world will, in my belief, crash into gulfs of widespread anarchy!

Bachelor, Give Ear!

The problem of the bachelor is no longer a joke in Europe, with its increased disparity of men, says the New York Tribune. In Great Britain are a million and a half women now automatically barred from marriage through lack of men to go 'round.

What shall be done? What penalty must the bachelor pay? Now and then some one raises a defiant voice for the plan of Solomon and the late Brigham Young.

But the consensus of opinion seems to be to extinguish masculine singleness by taxes and nothing more. The ancient world is rich in precedents. In Sparta, for example, unmarried men could not witness the athletic exercises of the maidens, and in the winter non-Benedicks were compelled to march disrobed about the market place singing a song in condemnation of their slacker attitude toward Sparta. Athens, as might be expected, was more refined in its punishment, but even there the unmarried man was under the shadow of official and popular disapproval. Rome, too, passed laws penalising this class of citizens. From 1695 to 1706 there was a law in effect in England imposing a tax on bachelors, ranging from 12 pounds 10 shillings for a duke to one shilling for a "common" person. Later unmarried men were compelled to pay a special tax for the privilege of employing servants.

These penalties, while frankly imposed for the "offense" of being a bachelor, do not differ in principle from the present practice, for bachelors are extra-taxed at present, both in England and the United States. In proof of this one has only to refer to the clause in the income tax law which gives the married man double the exemption allowed the unmarried, with an additional exemption for children.

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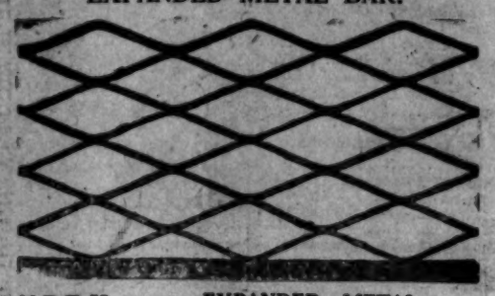
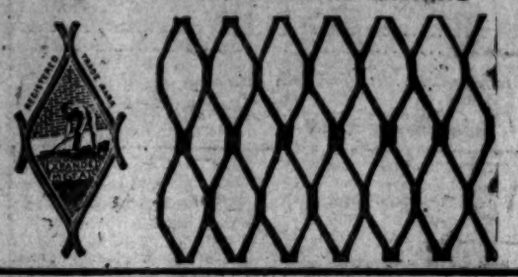


"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

YOU DRESS ENTIRELY TOO OLD- I'VE ORDERED SOME CLOTHES FOR YOU ACCORDING TO MY IDEAS OF DRESS-
DO YOU MIND IF I PICK ME OWN TEETH?
I HOPE THE DOG CATCHERS DON'T SEE ME!
NOW- THERE'S SOME CLASS TO YOU-
GOOD MORNIN' CLANCY!
IS THAT YOU- JIGGS?
MAGGIE COME DOWN HERE AN' GIT ME OUT- THEY'VE GOT ME IN THE INSANE ASYLUM-
3-5

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

A Year's Change In Food-Habits

Our food-habits have been changing for the past forty years. Our dietary has become both more varied and more rational. Once we ate chiefly bread and meat; now we use quantities both of home-grown vegetables and fruits. The change has, of course, proceeded with exceptional speed during the past year, owing to the exigencies of the war, and it is interesting to compare today's diet with that of a year ago. This comparison is made for us by Dr. Peter H. Bryce, chief medical officer of the Canadian Immigration Service, in a paper read originally before the American Public Health Association, at Chicago, and now printed in The American Journal of Public Health (Concord, N. H., February). Dr. Bryce recapitulates the steps by which it became evident to us that we must do our part toward feeding Europe, and reminds us how this knowledge has been made to react both on consumption and production; and particularly how it has changed our food-habits during the year. He writes:

"We all know that none among us has suffered from a dearth of available food, although the poor may have been injured through high prices. It is, of course, true that some corn, rye, and barley have been introduced into our bread, some glucose into our sugar-supply, and some fish into our animal-food supply; but essentially we have not seriously shifted the movable weight on the food-balance as far as our necessary calories are concerned, except perhaps to lessen their excess. C. F. Langworthy, chemist to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, is quoted as saying that we ordinarily eat three times as much meat as we need, and that saving is possible is seen in the fact that Canada's excess-meat export last year, with fewer animals grown, was enough to feed 500,000 soldiers at the front.

"Now, with these facts before us, we naturally inquire what changes have taken place in our use of foods. All will at once turn to what he is personally cognisant of, viz., the war-garden. Professor Taylor, in illustrating the means by which hardpressed Germany has been able to carry on, tells us that her population, through each urban dweller having been given a plot of suburban land to cultivate, have supplied at least 30 percent of the food necessary for their sustenance. How much this has meant will be understood when we remember that before the war 70 percent of the whole population in Germany was urban. Now, in less degree indeed because the necessity has not been so pressing, all have turned to war-gardening in America. It is difficult to get complete statistics, because so many people have simply enlarged their previous former gardening, and these have been, of course, the most efficient. However, the Food Board of Canada reports an estimated total of 15,000 acres under cultivation in 1918 based on five times the acreage in 1917.

"In the Northern States and Canada undoubtedly the greatest increase has been in the potato crop. Germany, indeed, has long appreciated the value of this source of food. . . .

"Fortunately, it is food so simply grown that many of the wage-earning class have been able to provide enough to supply their own household requirements, while, cooked in the usual way, it serves as the most important item in replacing our bread-supply. . . .

"Incidentally, it may be stated that the use of the sweet potato and the banana in the South is in the same category, and, as Professor Prescott states, the banana at five cents per pound is, next to dried beans and bread, the cheapest food when measured in calories or fuel-value. But the war-garden has played a further use in its supplying food during the summer, from the earliest onions, lettuce, beets, peas, and beans, to the later corn, tomatoes, carrots, parsnips, and celery, all of which in succession have supplied material for canning and drying up to the needs of the many householders. In addition to home products, it is probable, too, that the output of the canning companies in these and other vegetables and fruits has been notably increased and will be made ancillary, as canned goods, to the overseas supplies for the army."

In addition to the war-gardens, Canada has seen during the year, Dr. Bryce tells us, a notable increase in the home consumption of fish. Possessed on both coasts of valuable fisheries, Canada until recently has allowed this source of food and wealth to remain undeveloped. To indicate how rapidly this source has been utilised Dr. Bryce states that since the Food Board took up the matter seriously, the number of licensed wholesale fish establishments in Canada increased from 900 to 1,550, while 55 percent of the total Western fish catch was consumed at home as compared with 15 percent the previous year. He goes on:

"In no item, perhaps, have the people of this continent been more disturbed than in the restriction of the sugar-supply. Sugar, since the early days of sorghum and sugar-cane in the South and maple-sugar in the North, has been used much as salt or any other condiment. In spite of occasional medical warnings as to its injurious effects if used in excess, from babyhood to old age our people have cultivated a sweet tooth. The old-time candy stick and candy crystals may have been replaced by more expensive chocolates, and other confections, but sugar is used everywhere, from the piccaninny, who chews sugarcane, to the Northerner, who, from using maple-sugar, has looked upon sugar as an elementary food. There is little doubt, however, that its restriction to some extent through being replaced by oatmeal, barley, meat, peas, and beans, with more use of milk, would prove a distinct benefit to the growing children of our continent, whose sweet tooth has been allowed to control indulgent mothers rather than the knowledge that the proteins and fats are much more essential to the development of the growing animal.

"A word need be said regarding the use of milk and milk-products. The value of milk as a complete food for children and for general use in a mixed diet is everywhere accepted, and it is now only a question of obtaining it in sufficient quantity and quality at any reasonable price. We are all familiar with the struggle that has gone on between the producers and milk-dealers on this continent during the past two year. . . . Statistics are difficult to obtain; but it is probable that in no one particular have the infants and children of the poorer people been affected more seriously than in a lessened milk-supply; while, as for eggs, their use would seem to have been restricted largely to the wealthy and to those provident householders who have kept a dozen hens and fed them on garden and household refuse. If milk foods, such as cheese, have been increased for export as war-food at the expense of the children's food, it could only be excused on the ground of some pressing necessity, but we have good evidence to know that the milk problem was serious before the war, and will only be solved when it is managed as a municipal utility as to quantity and quality and distributed on some basis as efficiently as are public gas, electricity, coal, and water. If the evolution of society is to make three-fourths of the people non-producers of food and urban residents, then public safety and efficiency demand that food, the first item in the life of the people, be regulated as carefully by government, whether general or municipal, as the quantity and quality of the water and other liquid supplies."

Stories Of Interest

Her Curiosity Satisfied

A party of four, just returning from the theater, called in at a fashionable restaurant. The trim old maid who was the guest of the evening was charmed with everything, especially the music.

While the waiter was standing by the table, she asked him to find out the title of the piece the orchestra was playing. And the waiter willingly agreed.

But other duties claimed him for a time, and when he returned the lady had completely forgotten her request. When he bent toward her and whispered something in her ear she recoiled in horror.

Then, recovering from the shock, she turned cold relentless fury upon the hapless man who waited.

"How dare you!" she cried. "How dare you!"

"It took the terrified waiter quite a time to explain why he had merely breathed the title of the piece so softly:

"'You made me love you,' ma'am. 'I didn't want to do it.'"

Missing His Opportunity

The conductor of a band, giving an open-air concert, beat time very energetically, leaning now towards one instrument, now towards another, and stamping his foot apparently in paroxysms of musical fervor. Mike, in the audience, watched him fascinated; but at the end of the selection, with a disappointed air, he turned to leave. "How did ye like it, Mike?" asked his friend. "Come away!" said Mike in disgust. "Oi've been watchin' him for half an hour, and he hasn't hit one of thim yet!"

Not Safe

The bride-elect had been showing her presents to a party of admiring friends.

"And I've got such a good idea," she gushed. "I'm so afraid people will discover we are newly married that I've made Jack promise that when—when we go away tomorrow he'll treat me in public just as if he had no thought for any one except himself."

A middle-aged friend shook her head.

"Don't!" she said, in a tone of sad wisdom. "I tried that plan—and my husband never got over it!"

Not His Fault

He was leaving at the end of the week, anyway, and was feeling very fed-up, when the customer approached his counter.

"Let me see the thinnest thing you have in blouses," she demanded, in a voice which suggested trouble.

The assistant smiled amiably, as he thought of the girl who was taking his place.

"I'm sorry, madam," he replied gently; "but she's out at lunch at present."

True Tact

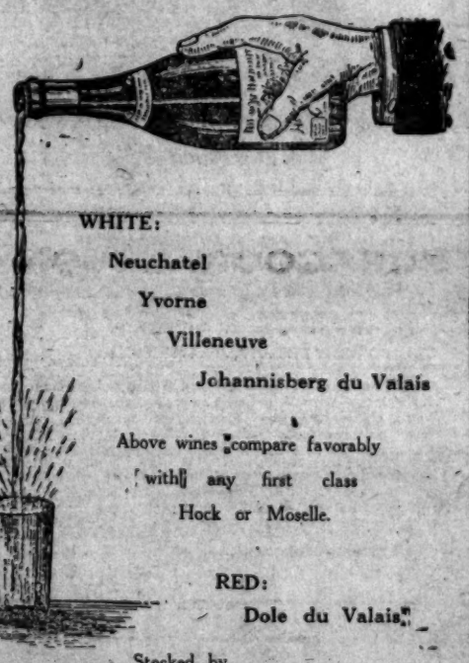
At a military luncheon party an eminent French officer was placed next to a well-meaning major.

"Take—er—eska voo voo-ly—I mean—er—passy-moi, sill voo play—er——" began the latter, hesitating.

The Frenchman laid his hand on the other's shoulder, and in excellent English said:

"My dear sir, my very dear sir, do, please, stop speaking French. Your accent is so Parisian that positively, it makes me homesick!"

SWISS WINES



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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vesse's Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Klangwah**, Captain John McArthur, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, April 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, April 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Friday, April 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, April 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, April 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, April 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5, The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, April 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Monday, April 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Thursday, April 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Capt. W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, April 24**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 25**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigations Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Captain G. D. S. Mille, will leave on **Friday, April 25**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, April 25**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, April 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Str. **Hero**, will despatch on **Thursday, April 24**. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinchang**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.** 1115.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, April 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 26**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON & ANTWERP.—The Str. **Chifuku Maru**, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on **Thursday, April 24**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Vancouver Maru**, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on **Monday, April 28**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

LONDON & ANTWERP, via MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Amur M.**, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 17**. Fro Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central 4234 and 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 8	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 10	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 15	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 27	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co.
June 28	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 26	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 25	—	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 25	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 25	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 26	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 29	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. —	—	Odessa	Mytle	Chi.	G. & Co.
Apr. 24	—	London	Chifuku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 24	—	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 24	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	—	Bombay	Hejaz	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Vancouver Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
May 1	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May 12	—	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 24	5.30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	7.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 25	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 24	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Apr. 24	7.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Kingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 25	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 25	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 25	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S.H. & Co.
Apr. 25	8.00	Vladivostock	Simbrsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 26	D.L.	Tsingtao	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	8.00*	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 26	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Apr. 27	—	Tientsin & Dairy	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 24	D.L.	Wuhu	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	D.L.	Wuhu	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 23	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 23	—	Japan	Chifuku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 23	—	River ports	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	—	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 23	—	Hongkong	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	—	Vladivostok	Simbrsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
Apr. 23	—	Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 23	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 23	—	River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 23	—	River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	—	Lungkow	Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 23	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28

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"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	April 28	S.S. Colusa	April 28

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Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 28	—	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30	—		Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 12	—	Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 15	—	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13	—		Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 16	—		Mitsuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 20	—		Marie Barnard	Br.	D. & Co.
Apr. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 7	—	Curise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 11	—		Wanli	Chi.	
Apr. 14	—	Vladivostok	Batareia	Rus.	S. Shokai
Apr. 17	—	Chinwangtao	Mytle	Chi.	G. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	Hongkong	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. T. & Co.
Apr. 18	—	Foochow	Klenkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr. 19	—	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony
Apr. 19	—	Swatow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 19	—	U.S.A. via Japan	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 20	—	Amoy	Tsengtee	Chi.	R. Shaw
Apr. 21	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	—	New York, ports	Eldorado	Am.	J. M. & Co
Apr. 21	—	River Ports	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 21	—	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 21	—	River Ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 21	—	Bombay, ports	Hejaz	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 21	—	Tienstin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 21	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 21	—	Karatsu	Somedono Maru	Jap.	S. T. Co.
Apr. 22	—	Japan	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 22	—	Japan	Tenri Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 22	—	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 22	—		Rotorua		
Apr. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Apr. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Klangping	Chi.	Ch. S.Shaw
Apr. 22	—	River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 22	—	Hongkong	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	—	Hongkong	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	—	Swatow	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 22	—		Kaho	Chi.	M. & Co.
Apr. 22	—	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	—	Japan	Chifuku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Apr. 23	—	River ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	—	River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 23	—	Hongkong	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	—	Vladivostok	Simbrsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
Apr. 23	—	Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 23	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Antwerp).

		arr.	leave
CHIFUKU MARU. (15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	Apr. 22	Apr. 24

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

AMUR MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito,	May 15	May 17
ALTAI MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. J. Fuchigami,		June

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
AFRICA MARU	(20,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	May 26	May 27

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Apr. 25	Apr. 27

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki,	Apr. 25	Apr. 26

Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA,
Manager.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: "SHOSEN," SHANGHAI.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	May 9, 1919
SHINYO MARU	May 26, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	25th
*S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	22nd

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

*S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Inatsu,	April 28
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	May 12

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 8
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 21

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 25
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	April 29
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	May 6

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	April 26
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	April 30
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 3
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	May 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	13,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.55	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.50	15.2	74	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.06	11.28	15.29
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tschow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.09
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.28		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.58
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Taochowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡				19.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Taochowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.53	14.55	16.20
11.51	13.20	8.46		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.17
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.		14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.		7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	4. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	4. Liucheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Opponent Of German Reds Is Fearful Of Disaster

Army Chief In Berlin Predicts Union With Bolsheviki In Russia Unless Country Gets Food And Raw Materials

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
(*New York World*)

Berlin (via Copenhagen), March 17.—Men who are the most important figures in the fight against Bolshevism in Germany are not the Hindenburgs or the Ludendorffs, but bluff, energetic soldiers who were commanders at the front and who are old-fashioned leaders.

Each of them has surrounded himself with troops who are faithful to him personally, like the commanders who fought in the Thirty Years' War. Theirs is the only military strength in Germany today, and without them the country would be in the hands of a pack of would-be proletariat leaders who would drive the country into infinitely worse and more enduring ruin than Russia suffers.

Whole Power Of Nation Upheld

The first of these independent commanders is Col. Reinhard of the Reinhard Division. When defeat broke the whole German army, he brought his regiment through intact, through his energetic personality, and he began immediately to develop the Reinhard Division, thus forming the nucleus about which the whole mass of volunteer divisions is now gathered, and on which the whole power of the Government rests. His name is heard in Germany a hundred times where that of Hindenburg is heard once. I went to interview him this morning on the interior military situation.

"We have won this time against the Spartacans," he said, "but all we have been able to do has been to put down an insurrection. We have not cured the evil out of which the insurrection grew. That can occur only when the German people can work and eat, and their ability to do those things depends upon food and raw materials, which must come from outside of Germany."

"Was it harder this time," I asked, "than two months ago, when the Spartacans attempted the January coup?"

"Infinitely harder," he replied. "The Spartacans have lately been fighting us because they are really desperate. There has been great growth of Bolshevism in these two months, and it has become a serious menace. My conviction is that if the situation of being without food or work lasts much longer the entire working population of Germany will be driven into Bolshevism.

"That is why I say that this time we could clean up Berlin and win, but of the next time I am by no means sure."

Fears Bolshevist Debacle

It is interesting to see how Col. Reinhard agrees with Clara Zetkind, whose views were sent yesterday. "If Germany keeps moving toward Bolshevism as rapidly as in the last two months," he said, "it will not be long before there will be nothing to do except join forces with Bolshevik Russia against the world."

Col. Reinhard said he detests Bolshevism, but he is a soldier before all else, and he recognises the facts. His opinion is worth our most weighty consideration. He has a soldier's frankness. Here in Germany one often feels that smiles are false. Reinhard did not smile on me.

He did not like me, because I am American, and he does not hesitate to say he doesn't like Americans. It wasn't easy to listen to all he said, but I wanted to sound the depths of a sincere enemy, and so I sat tight through the following:

"America did not come into the war at the beginning, but waited until we were no longer at our best," he said. "America was not brave enough to fight us in our prime. It waited until it could stab us in the back.

His Enmity Is Open

"Of all our enemies I hate the Americans worst. You now have us down. Why don't you occupy Germany? You are afraid to try it. You are afraid your troops will get trainted with Bolshevism.

"But even if you had the courage to occupy Germany, the English wouldn't let you. They would cut you off from the sea. You can starve us, you can drive us into Bolshevism, but you are playing a dangerous game."

On leaving Col. Reinhard I really resented his open enmity much less than some of the false smiles that I had received from others.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Klanghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk, from Vladivostok and Nagasaki, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for the same ports tomorrow afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 o'clock.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive on May 2.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore arrived from Japan on Tuesday morning and will sail for London and ports tomorrow at daylight. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Hejaz (chartered) will leave for Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on Saturday. This steamer conveys silk for Marseilles and London, with transhipment at Bombay.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama for Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon and is due at Woosung on Saturday morning. The Russia sails for Hongkong the same afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. China left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow morning. The steamer leaves for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same evening and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock (Customs clock).

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Chifuku Maru arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for London via Hongkong, Singapore and Antwerp today.

N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru (European Line) will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday. The Atsuta Maru sails London via Hongkong and ports on Monday, April 28.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung on Saturday morning. The steamer sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot (Chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Chinkiang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo	Toonan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo	Hsinchang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Nellore	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Chinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Nellore	..	c16.30	..	..	..	16.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Taishun	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	*China	..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	China	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe	China	..	..	a16.00	..	..	15.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
S'tria, via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbirsk	..	..	..	D14.30	..	14.15
Saturday, April 26.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	Ecuador	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 29.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	11.00	..	..	..	..

* Only correspondence specially superscribed.

A Money orders and parcel post until 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Parcels 3:30 p.m.
D Money orders and parcel post at 11 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 48 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	———		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B'I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 13		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B I I I	Apr. 18		Brooklyn	Am. cruiser

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Venezuela ..... Apr. 3
Nanking ..... Apr. 8
Cadaretta ..... Apr. 13
Tancred ..... Apr. 16
Astral ..... Apr. 18

For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Mar. 31

For Tacoma
Justin ..... Apr. 13
Arabia Maru ..... Apr. 15
Manila Maru ..... Apr. 16

For Vancouver
Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 22
Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 31
Monteagle ..... Apr. 11
Bessie Dollar ..... Apr. 18

For New York Via Panama
Bolton Castle ..... Mar. 21
Lowther Castle ..... Apr. 19

For Falmouth
Kina ..... Apr. 6

For London, etc.
Novara ..... Mar. 13
Atreus ..... Mar. 13
Nore ..... Mar. 13
Bendoran ..... Mar. 16
Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 17
Pyrrhus ..... Mar. 19
Alps Maru ..... Mar. 28
Kamo Maru ..... Mar. 31
Elpenor ..... Apr. 3
Cardiganshire ..... Apr. 13
Iyo Maru ..... Apr. 14
City of Bristol ..... Apr. 15
Laomedon ..... Apr. 17
Bassano ..... Apr. 18
Carnarvonshire ..... Apr. 19

For Liverpool
Orestes ..... Mar. 28
Antilochus ..... Apr. 3
Agapenor ..... Apr. 6
Pakling ..... Apr. 14
Telamon ..... Apr. 17

For Antwerp
Tsuruga Maru ..... Mar. 22

For Marseilles
Andre Lebon ..... Apr. 6
Luzon Maru ..... Apr. 13

For Bombay
Dunera ..... Apr. 10
Toyo Maru 2 ..... Apr. 20

For Saigon
Balestrand ..... Apr. 13

For New Castle (Australia)
Hwahting ..... Apr. 9

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Nellore will leave the Customs Jetty at 5.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. (Civil time).

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, May 9, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jaufold dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Kiaxing dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunglang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18 49	....
Kaising dep.	7.40	10.25	12.20	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tsiah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chengta dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Ningpo dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express E	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chengta dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Tsiah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kaising dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunglang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.33*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	10 20	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jaufold dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$860 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$455 B.
North China	Tls. 200 B.
Union of Canton	$970 B.
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$169 S.
Hongkong Fire	$330 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$193 B.
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	165/– B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/–
Raub	$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$154
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 88 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$125½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 76 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 242½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170
Oriental	Tls. 91 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 34½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 12.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$137 B.
Green Island	$7.80
Langkats	Tls. 22 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 110 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6½ B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.65 x D
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5.15 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½ B.
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.77½
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 158
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Apr. 25

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Apr. 24

For Europe, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore.. Apr. 24

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Apr. 26

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

MAY 2nd

Under the Patronage of

The Allied War Relief Association

Benefit Concert

In Aid of Fund for Entertainment of Allied Troops in Siberia

MIROVITCH
PIASTRO
Mrs. ISENMAN
Mr. BROWN
THE FRAWLEYS
AND OTHERS

ALL SEATS $3.00

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

AT THE APOLLO

Thursday, April 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th

BEAUTIFUL IRENE CASTLE

America's most famous actress, and one whose whole life has been a story of charming romance, back again in the greatest of all her screen successes

"THE GIRL FROM BOHEMIA"
"THE GIRL FROM BOHEMIA"

The tongues of the gossips start a-wagging when Alice Paige brings New York Bohemianism to the sleepy old world village of Maytown.

"Auntie, I imagined that Bohemianism meant freedom—but oh! I've learned the difference in these short months!"

Pathe's American Gazette —— St. Augustin, Florida

—IN— LONESOME LUKE LONESOME LUKE —IN—

"BRIDE AND GLOOM"

Just a little of Harold Lloyd's fooling

Book at Robinson's. Time and Prices as Usual

Matinee, Saturday, 4 p.m.
PEGGY HYLAND
In
"THE OTHER WOMAN"

Matinee, Sunday, 3.30 p.m.
"HANDS UP"
Episodes 5 and 6

OLYMPIC THEATRE

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY

April 25th, 26th and 27th

Three Great Concerts

by

Mme. MARIA FONDI

(Lyric Soprano from the Milan Conservatory)

and

Mr. LUGI CAVANNA

(Comedian Baritone, Transformist)

IN THEIR UNIQUE AND EXCELLENT

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Grand Opera Selections. Operettes. Transformations. Comic Duets, etc.

ADMISSION PRICES $1.50 and $1.00

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

ISIS THEATRE

MIXED PROGRAMME

for

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th April

THE TRIANGLE SUPER-FEATURE

Five Parts

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"THE MISSING LINKS"

Superb Acting, Perfect Photography

The Famous Japanese Troupe, TEEN-GAI CO.

ON TOUR ROUND THE WORLD

Marvellous Acrobatic Feats. Hypnotic Performance with Animals and Birds. Group of Beautiful Dancers. New Acts Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle....50 Cents. Box Seat....60 Cents

Saturday Matinee — "THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO" 5th Epoch — JAPANESE TROUPE OF ARTISTS

Sunday Matinee — "THE MISSING LINKS" — JAPANESE TROUPE OF ARTISTS

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING

TONIGHT TONIGHT

PAULINE FREDERICK

in

"THE SPIDER"

Five Parts

TOMORROW

"PASSION"

Five Parts

"SEVEN DEADLY SINS"

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT

"A PRICE FOR FOLLY"

A FIVE PARTS

Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature,

with the Famous Artists

J. STUART BLACKTON

and

ALBERT SMITH

Lyceum Theatre

RETURN AND FAREWELL

Performances.

For Four Nights Only

BANVARD'S

American Musical Comedy Company and Beauty Chorus

Thursday and Friday, May 1st and 2nd.

"THE FIRST KING OF PATAGONIA"

Saturday and Monday, May 3rd and 5th.

"OFF TO THE FRONT"

Matinee on Saturday, May 3rd, at 3 p.m.

Plan open at

Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,

from Tuesday, April 22nd.

Book your seats early.

22176

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, April 26th

at 9.15 p.m.

FAREWELL RECITAL

by

MIROVITCH PIASTRO

"LA DANSE DANS LA MUSIQUE CLASSIQUE"

PROGRAMME

I

1.—(a) Polonaise e flat minor (b) Mazurka a minor (c) Two Valses d flat, e minor — CHOPIN
(d) Scotch Dance .. Beethoven-Busoni

A. MIROVITCH.

2.—(a) Sicilienne and Rigaudon. Francoeur-Kreisler (b) Menuetto .... Milandre-Press (c) Allemanda .... Mascitti-Elman (d) Gavotte ..... Tor-Aulin

M. PIASTRO.

II

3.—(a) Dance from Yolster (b) Humorous Dance (Stabbe Laaten) — Grieg
(c) Polka Boheme (d) Valse Caprice .... Rubinstein

A. MIROVITCH.

4.—(a) Slavonic Dance .....Dvorak-Kreisler (b) Valse .....Kreisler (c) Mazurka .....Zarzicky (d) Spanish Dance, "Habanera" .....Sarasate

M. PIASTRO.

Booking at MOUTRIE & CO., Ltd.

PRICES AS USUAL

Direction: A. STROK.

MASONIC HALL

VOCAL RECITAL

by

PROF. and Mrs. ZALSMAN

on

Wednesday, April 30th, at 9.15 p.m.

Accompanist, Mr. R. C. Young

Admission Prices: $3 and $2

Booking at

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

22212

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Pumps, hand and power, for all uses, leather, canvas and rubber belting for every purpose, Manila ropes, etc., etc.

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

ADDING ACCURACY

means

ADDING ADDITIONAL PROFITS

Because it costs less than one mistake would, every merchant owes it to himself to look into the merits of

THE CALCULATOR ADDING MACHINE

All metal, practically indestructible, it is guaranteed for 5 years. Not another cent need be spent for the upkeep of the machine after the purchase price is once paid.

Mex. $17.00

Write or telephone for convincing demonstration.

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"To try it is to like it"

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1919, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 17th April, 1919.

22143

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

Your Dentist for Painless Extractions

Four years' practice in New York

Office Hours
9 to 12 — 2 to 6

Whiteaway-Laidlaw Building Second Floor

Spring and Summer Suits

New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in Pongee, White Serge and Palm Beach Suitings.

THOM SHING

8a Broadway, Astor House Building

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Fleming and Davies beg to announce that Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., is now associated with them as a partner in their legal practice, which will from date be carried on under the name of Fleming, Davies and Bryan, with offices at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Mr. Robert T. Bryan, Jr., begs to announce that he is now associated as a partner with Messrs. Fleming and Davies in the practice of law, under the name of Fleming, Davies and Bryan, with offices at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Dated: April 15, 1919.

22164

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the year 1918, at the rate of Fifteen percent upon the Paid-up Capital, has been declared.

Warrants for 15/- per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/10¼ per Tael will be issued on 1st May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd April to 1st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, 17th April, 1919.

22144

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service soon, desires position in China. Has experience in office work and a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

22024

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BRISTLES

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JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

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The Oriental Hospital

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